The Man Of Galilee

See Fifth Page.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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Poetry.

EYES, TURN FROM WHAT YOU SEE.

Eyes, turn from what you see,
The brighter world to scan;
The world that here might be,
If man were true to man.

Prayers for a brother's wrong,
Tears for a brother's hate;
So shall the weak grow strong,
The strong be truly great.

Deeds are as stars that glow,
Or cinders of the earth,
Showing the high and low
Degree of human worth.

Dark clouds are overhead,
They hide the bright sun's crest,
But they will change to red
Ere low he sinks to rest.

Each has his goal to gain,
His living part to do;
False to the trust, the pain
Is not for me or you.

The wealth or dearth of soul
Is not of human will,
God sees the rounded whole;
He marks the good or ill.

Turn, then, from what you see,
O eyes that too close scan!
And pray the time may be
When man is true to man.
—James Riley.

BOY'S SONG OF HOPE.

Is morning near?
Old man, thine eyes are dim; give place to me
I say the light is up for all to see,
The golden day draws nearer,
And clouds are drifting;
The day, the day is here,
And night is lifting.

Break forth and sing,
Hills that leap heavenward for the first sun beams,
Close pastures, hanging woods, and clear bright streams
Where cows stand knee-deep, fields of fair increase,
Where man may toil in hope and rest and peace!
Wealth is a little thing
When clouds are drifting,
When dawn is on the wing
And night is lifting.
—Julia Sturgis.

THE MOTHER WHO DIED TOO.

She was so little—little in her grave,
The wide earth all around so hard and cold—
She was so little! therefore did I crave
My arms might still her tender form enfold.
She was so little, and her cry so weak
When she among the heavenly children came—
She was so little—I alone might speak
For her who knew nor word nor her own name.
—Edith M. Thomas in the Century.

Our Storiette.

An Adventure of Shylock Holmes.

One morning some months previous to the occurrence of that strange series of events which culminated in my romantic marriage, I was sitting with my friend Holmes in our chambers above the Left Temple listening to his recital of the peculiar circumstances attending the Disappearance of the Embroidered Suspenders, which I was intending to work up into Adventure 1013 for the next number of Hopper's "Weekly." As was his custom, when not under the stupefying influence of cocaine, or engaged in working out one of his "problems," Holmes was smoking an enormous diamond-studded hookah, the gift of an East Indian prince to whom he had once been of signal service in obtaining evidence which led to the execution of an entire seraglio of women and the ordering of a fresh lot from the Caucasus, the particulars of which I have already related at some length in my Study in Crimson Gore (twentieth thousand).

He had just arrived at the most thrilling part of his narrative when we were suddenly interrupted by a knock at the door. I guessed immediately that it announced the presence of one of those unfortunate individuals with a distressful and baffling experience to relate, who were the immediate source of my friend's income, and, indirectly, of my own.

Nor was I mistaken. When Holmes threw open the door a man entered whose face bore every evidence that he was suffering from the keenest mental anxiety. He looked from one to the other of us as though in doubt which to address, but before he was able to utter a word Holmes had anticipated him with one of those wonderful exhibitions of analytical and deductive reasonings which he customarily gets off about half-way down the first column.

"Good morning," said he, "you have used Bear's soap, I observe; also, you have been recently shaved by a cross-eyed, left-handed barber in a shop on Tweedle street, Highhencoop, Southwest. You seem surprised that I should tell you this," he continued, in answer to the man's blank stare of amazement, "yet it is perfectly simple; permit me to explain. With my artificially cultivated sense, I easily detect upon your person the aroma of the celebrated brand of soap in question. I once devoted several years to the study of this absorbing subject, and described and classified seventy-three distinct varieties, in a little monograph entitled 'The Odor of Soaps and Perfumes as an Aid in the Detection of Criminals.' That you have been shaved is easily inferable from the general absence of hair on your face, and by a barber, owing to the distinct line of severence visible immediately underneath the right ear. The position and direction of this first cut of the razor betrays the fact that the left hand, rather than the right, was used in making it. Moreover, I observe several small spears and tufts of hair which seem to have escaped the barber's notice from which fact I conclude that he was suffering from defect, probably an obliquity of vision, out of the effects of which is to cause a confusion of images. This seems the more likely, since it is a misfortune not uncommon with that class of artists, like their well known weakness for playing the guitar. The traces of mud upon your shoes—one of the twenty-seven varieties found in the vicinity of London—could have come from but one locality, Highhencoop. Tweedle street, if I mistake not, is the principal business thoroughfare of that quarter of London. I recall several brilliantly painted poles along its curb, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the shop in question was marked by one of them. All, as I say, seems very simple, yet my friend Doyleson here has already written three volumes filled with just such stuff as this, in income from the sale of which yields him a handsome competence."

Our visitor, who had been waiting with ill-concealed impatience for Holmes to make an end, here vehemently interrupted him:

"All this is very pretty, Mr. Holmes," he exclaimed, "but it does not interest me in the least. I have been robbed! I have lost my purse, containing money and important papers, and I have come to you to help me find it. You once rendered my friend, Major Gadigan, a somewhat similar service."

"Ah, yes," said Holmes, turning to me, "you recollect, don't you, Doylson, the little matter of Major Gadigan's cigarette case. Adventure number 934, I believe it was. How is the major? Well, I hope?"

"When last I saw him yes, but that is not the question, Mr. Holmes. What I want to know is whether you can get me back my purse."

"True, the purse, I forgot. Certainly, of course. In fact I have already discovered the thief, but I prefer not to make his identity known until my chain of evidence is complete. If you will be kind enough to have your card we will call upon you within the hour and restore the missing property."

Thereupon, without giving him opportunity to reply, Holmes slammed the door in his face with that air of easy courtesy for which he was remarkable.

"How is it possible," I broke out, as soon as we were alone again, "that you could have found the culprit without knowing a single circumstance connected with the theft. You gave the fellow no chance to tell that strange tale, full of startling and mysterious features, which my readers have learned to look for and have a right to expect. I take it very unkindly of you, Shylock. You surely would not be the cause of my breaking my contract with my publishers, which expressly stipulates that each adventure shall correspond in every particular, with all the others."

I stopped, for I saw that Holmes had not heard a single word of what I had been saying. By the peculiar expression of his eyes, like those of a dog intent upon the pursuit of some homeless feline, I knew that, step by step he was hounding some criminal to the bar of justice.

"Did you observe, Doylson," he asked at last with a return of his old manner, "that the man's coat had not been brushed?"

"I observed nothing of the kind," I answered, "nor am I able to see what possible bearing a circumstance so trival can have upon this matter."

"True, Doyleson, forgive me. I forget, for the moment what a drivelling idiot you are. I shall have to explain myself, I suppose. I have established to your satisfaction, have I not, the fact that this man was shaved in the place mentioned, and by the individual described? Very well, let us now follow him, in imagination, from the moment he leaves the barber's chair to that in which he discovers the loss of his purse. It is the common, I think I may say the universal custom in all London shops, to pay for a shave at the cigar stand. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that our client's first act was to proceed thither and discharge the amount of his obligation. To do this it was necessary for him to produce his purse, thereby giving the cross-eyed barber ample opportunity to see that it was well filled and even to inspect its contents. Our visitor, you will remember, held in his hand a partially smoked cigar, which by the particularly rank odor which it disseminated could have been purchased only in a suburban barber shop—the one in question. Now, when an habitual smoker buys a cigar he carefully selects it from among a number—a process requiring the active exercise of all the senses and the highest concentration of the mind. It was this moment of absorption on the part of his victim, doubtless anticipated, which the cross-eyed barber chose for the commission of his crime. Having successfully achieved his purpose, and robbed the man of his purse, it became of paramount importance to get rid of him before he should discover the loss. Now perhaps you will perceive the tremendous significance which I attach to the fact of his clothing not being brushed, for mark me, did you ever, in all your experience escape from a barber shop without being pursued and brought to earth by the whisk broom? Never! I thought so, and yet this man's clothes bore no traces of its action. This then furnishes the last link in my chain of evidence. All that remains is to discover and arrest the thief—a very simple matter. A walk of eighteen minutes, sixteen if the wind is fresh and from the northeast, will bring us to our destination (I deduce the time thus accurately from the portion of the man's cigar left unconsumed.) If we find more than one shop we will visit each in turn until we discover someone answering my description. Him I will ask to strop my razor (which I take with me). If he uses his left hand I telephone for the police. Come!" and he seized my arm and dragged me toward the door, but at that moment we were again interrupted by the percipitate entrance of our former visitor.

"I have found it, Mr. Holmes!" he exclaimed. "In the pocket of my great coat where I myself must have put it. A thousand pardons for troubling you about it."

"Then the left handed barber is innocent?" I cried.

"The left handed barber?" He repeated the words after me in a dazed soft of way; then, suddenly brightening. "Oh, yes, I do remember, you refer to that amusing story of Mr. Holmes. I was so excited at the time that I forgot to undeceive him. I invariably shave myself!"

I looked towards Holmes, but he was already under the influence of his beloved cocaine.

—C. F. B., in the Rochester Post-Express.

THESE FOR DANCING SCHOOL.

Fairylike Gowns for Gotham Maids Still in Their Teens.

Many of the fashionable modistes are making a specialty this season of danc-

WHITE CREPE DE CHINE.

ing-school gowns. They are made of all the very filmy materials like chiffon, crepe de Chine, gauze and grenadine, and are charming creations.

One dainty frock for a New York girl of seventeen, is of white crepe de Chine over white silk, says the World. The full plain skirt is trimmed towards the bottom with two big bows of yellow moire. Otherwise the skirt is plain. The bodice is a full baby waist of the crepe de Chine, with jabot-like insertions of very yellow Valenciennes lace. The belt is of yellow moire with fly-away bows at either side. Moire bows are also perched on the shoulders. The sleeve is a puff of crepe de Chine and reaches to the elbow. Peeping out from the center of its folds is a yellow lace jabot. The effect is new and very graceful.

Other dancing-school frocks have ripple skirts of satin, with a short baby waist of accordion-plaited chiffon.

A Spinster's Daring Stroke.

He moved nearer and nearer to her. She expected this; she had been expecting it for more than thirty years. She did not stir. Only six inches of sofa separated them.

Presently there was a spasmodic movement of his arms, as if he would ——. But he didn't. The sight of a third person sitting in the corner opposite checked him up.

It was the crisis of her life. Not a moment was to be lost. Leaning toward him she whispered with tragic intensity:

"Don't mind mamma, Mr. Hawley; she's stone blind."

Two minutes later her hair looked as if a cyclone had been toying with it.—Judge.

A Bar to Laziness.

"California," said the fat man, "must be a delightful place for a lazy man, from what I have read of it."

"It is if he hasn't got a wooden leg," chipped in the man with the red goatee.

"What on earth has that got to do with it?"

"Well, I knew a wooden-legged fellow once who went out there and tried to farm, but he had to give it up. You see he was so lazy and the soil was so rich that about half the time he would find that he stood in one place so long that his leg had taken root and that, of course, inconvenienced him to a degree that no true-born lazy man could stand."

The fat man merely snorted.—Cincinnati Tribune.

It Ended There.

Maud—What was the last discussion of that Young Ladies' Debating society of yours?

Marie—Oh, we took up the old question of "Is Marriage a Failure?"

Maud—Well, what was the result of the debate?

Marie—A committee consisting of the entire membership was appointed to try it and see.—Truth.

A Caution.

Wife—"I thought you were going fishing?"

Husband—"I am, but I'm going to get some bait first."

Wife—"Remember, William, you've signed the pledge."—Detroit Free Press.

DRESS REFORM IN SWITZERLAND.

Women Wear Pantaloons While Mountaineering.

A traveler who has been exploring the mountains near Champrey, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, finds that the peasant women thereabouts have anticipated the dress reform movement, which is only just beginning at the centers of civilization.

The region is in the highest degree picturesque, and the lives of the people primitive. The chalets are built with no chimneys—a hole in the roof, so that the smoke escapes anywhere. Nothing

SWISS PEASANT WOMEN IN PANTALOONS.

but wood is burned, and that even is used with the most rigid economy. The goats, cows and chickens, with the cheeses, share the common roof. In the summer the women go up to the mountains to tend their flocks and make cheeses; and to more easily facilitate their work in cutting and making hay, etc., they don pantaloons of coarse texture—a most useful help for their mountaineering progress. They are all fervent in their religion, and shrines abound; but the gossip goes to show that even here Satan has his way, and temperance enthusiasts and husbands appear to be fallible.

HE PUT UP BOARDS.

Farmer Gibson Receives a Visit From Lawyer Atkins.

"Might as well stop the huntin' one time's another," said Farmer Gibson to his wife, when he had securely nailed the last board to the walnut tree in the meadow lot. "Hello! There comes Atkins, the lawyer from town!"

"Ha, ha, Gibson, glad to see you! Out on a little trip and came over to see if I could borrow your hunting dog—"

"Yes, I guess he'll foller ye, with the gun—"

"By the way, Gibson, is your ten-gauge gun at home?"

"Y-yes!"

"Suppose I take it out a while. Saves going back after one."

"All right."

"Let's see—ten's an odd size. Have you any shells loaded?"

"Y-yes, a few."

"Well, let me take what you've got. I'll replace them in town."

"Um-hub!"

"I'll just take a little turn out here through the fields, and I guess I'll round in for dinner. Can't go along, Gibson?"

"Nuck."

(After dinner.)

"I didn't kill anything, Gibson, but bless me, if I haven't shot away the whole two dozen shells at rabbits. Plenty of game, but seems to be an off day for me! Fear I broke the spring in one of those locks—but bring it to town when you come. You can easily get it fixed—"

Gibson—"Hope you enjoyed yourself!"

"Oh, immensely! May come out again next week and bring a party of friends. Good day, Mr. Gibson."

"Good-bye."

Farmer Gibson went out and gazed at the board on the walnut tree. The legend, "No Huntin er Shootin Aloud Hear," seemed to be blurred over by some hieroglphics which through his welling tears, shaped up thus: "No hunting; one sheep killed, one $40 gun broken; two dozen shells gone; one dinner; one lame setter worth $75." Gibson walked solemnly back to the house.

Mrs. Gibson—"Mr. Atkins seemed to enjoy himself—"

Gibson—"Yes, I'm glad of it. Wanted to make it pleasant for him. Hope he would go back and warn the town people against the stinginess of the farmers."

Then he went around and took down the boards and nailed them into a feed box for a mule.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

BRILLIANTS.

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods there be
For my unconquerable soul.
* * * * * * * * * *
It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.
—W. E. Henley.

O for a life of leisure and broad hours;
To think, to dream, to put away small things,
This world's perpetual leaguer of dull naughts;
To wander like a bee among the flowers,
Till old age finds us weary, feet and wings
Grown heavy with the gold of many thoughts.
—Archibald Lampman.

Have you ever felt your heart heave fast,
And the tears rush into your eyes,
And a sense of victory flood your soul
As the sunlight floods the skies?

And you cannot tell why your heart exults,
Or whence those sweet tears rise;
But you know though you age with a thousand worlds,
That youth beyond them lies.
—William R. Thayer.

The mother will not turn who thinks she hears
Her nursling's speech first grow articulate:
But breathless with averted eyes elate,
She sits with open lips and open ears,
That it may call her twice; mid doubts and fears
Thus oft my soul has hearkened; till the song,
A central moan for days, at length found tongue,
And the sweet music welded, and the sweet tears.
—D. G. Rossetti.

Contemplate the rutted road;
Life is both a lure and goad.
Each to hold in measure just,
Trample appetite to dust.
Mark the fool and wanton spin;
Keep to harness as a skin.
Ere you follow Nature's lead
Of her powers in you have heed;
Else a shiverer you will find
You have challenged human kind,
Mates are chosen marketwise;
Coolest bargainer best buys.
Leap not, nor let the heart
Trot your track and drag your cart.
So your end may be in wool,
Honored and with manger full.
—George Meredith.

Of Uncertain Age.

Mr. Algernon Smuggins strolled into the ladies' dining-room of a swell downtown hotel last week. He walked to the farther end of the room, dropped languidly into a seat, scanned carelessly the bill of fare, and ordered broiled mackerel.

After several patient minutes the waiter returned with the order. Algernon picked daintily at the dish, tasted it and started. He took another cautious mouthful and turned pale.

"See heah, waitaw! This is an imposition!"

"No, sorr. It's mackerel."

"Menial! How dare you! It isn't fresh!"

"Wal, Oi can't say as to that, sorr. Oi've only been here a week."—Boston Budget.

WHAT REBELS WERE GOOD FOR.

A Confederate Retort to Gen. Sherman.

Even a good story is improved by being well told, and General Heth, of Confederate fame, not only possesses a fund of interesting incidents, but can relate them, between cigarette puffs, in a way that makes him the most entertaining of companions.

He represents the United States government on the Antietam board, and when the commissioners from any state are ready to go to the battlefield to locate the positions of the regiments from their state, it is his duty to accompany them.

"One night after the war," said he, as he tilted his chair back against the wall, in the little hotel at Sharpsburg, after a day spent in walking over the battlefield, "I attended a little party of those I had known at West Point. Burnside was there, with whom I had roomed at school, and so was Sherman, next whom I sat during the evening. Sherman and I fought our battles over again, but at one point, something I said made him break out with, 'But you damned rebels did so and so.' 'Damned rebels!' said I, 'If there are any two persons on God's earth who ought to get down on their knees three times every day, and thank the Lord that there were any 'damned rebels,' you and Grant are the ones. If it hadn't been for us 'damned rebels' you would still be teaching school, and Grant would be tanning leather.'"

"And what did Sherman say to that?" was asked.

"He slapped me on the back, and said, with a hearty laugh: "That is so.'

The general lighted a fresh cigarette, and continued:

"I met Grant a few days after that, and, in the course of our talking, he said to me: 'Do you remember the time, years ago, when I came very near breaking your neck?' I replied: "I suppose you refer to the time you took me out riding in '52, to show me your fast horse, and an accident threw us both out, and you fell on your head and shoulders.'

"'That was the time,' said Grant.

"'Do you know what I have thought of it since?' I asked him.

"'No.'

"'Well, I have wished a hundred times since that you had broken your neck.'"

"That accident," added General Heth, "illustrated General Grant's character. He was considerably hurt, but he insisted on completing the trip, and wen went out a few miles, and visited two or three classmates we had known at West Point. In referring to this in 1868, Grant added: 'Do you remember when we got out there, those fellows didn't offer us anything to drink?'"

The conversation finally drifted on to the subject of Gettysburg.

"I suppose," said General Heth, "that I was responsible for that battle being fought at that point. I was at Easttown with my division, when I learned that there were a lot of shoes at Gettysburg. I directed one of my colonels to take his regiment and go there and get them. He went part way, and then came back and reported that he had heard drums beating near the village, and was sure that some of the Yankees were there. My division needed the shoes, so I took my command, and started over there to get them, but met your cavalry on the way, and our fighting led to reinforcements being brought up on both sides, and finally, of the battle being fought there, where it had not been anticipated."

"Lee, then was not ready or anxious for the fight?"

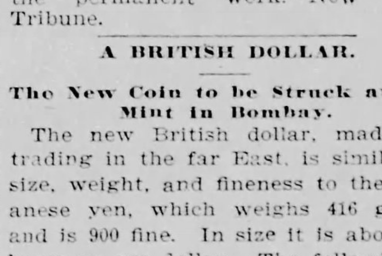
"Lee never needed urging or asking. He was always more ready than his officers, even Jackson. If he thought there was half a chance, he did not have to be urged to have us go in."

Although General Heth was not present at the time of the battle of Antietam, he has been a close student of that engagement, and has become very familiar with every portion of the field by repeated visits. He is marking three positions for each brigade. The one occupied on the morning of September 17, 1862, the point of furthest advance during the day, and the bivouac on the night of the 17th. He estimates that the 1,500 acres which the government will have to acquire, will cost about $100,000, and he expects to ask the next Congress for $50,000 with which to begin the permanent work.—New York Tribune.

A BRITISH DOLLAR.

The New Coin to be Struck at the Mint in Bombay.

The new British dollar, made for trading in the far East, is similar in size, weight, and fineness to the Japanese yen, which weighs 416 grains and is 900 fine. In size it is about as large as our dollar. The following is a representation of the new coin:



The coins will be made at the Bombay mint, at a cost of one per cent. They are not issued by the government, but are coined on private account for a large commercial firm which does business in India, China and the Straits Settlements. This dollar passes, of course, on its own merits, its purchasing power being equal only to the value of the bullion that is in it. It is in this respect on the same footing as the Mexican dollar, which, though heavier than the American dollar, will purchase just one-half as much on the Mexican borders of the United States.

The Perils of Politics.

"My friend," said the candidate for sheriff of Cheyenne, drawing a one-eyed stranger close to his means of livelihood, "do you want to make $5 easy to-night?"

"Yep."

"All right. When I say in my speech, 'Is there a man among you who will deny this statement?' you jump to your feet in the rear of the hall and shout, 'Yes, sir, I will. You are a liar, and I can prove it!' and read from this clipping. Then I will call you down and make you ridiculous but you will get the V, nevertheless. Is it a go?"

"Nope."

"Why not?"

"I tried the same thing in Butte City a year ago, and the candidate jumped on me so hard that the audience kicked me out of the hall and rode me out of town on a rail. I didn't get the five, either. Try it on some one else."—Boston Herald.

Stage Costumes Vindicated.

"We shall now," announced the chairlady, "hear the report of the special committee appointed to investigate complaints as to costumes worn on the stage."

The secretary read as follows:

"Madame President and Ladies—Your committee to which was referred complaints as to the costumes worn by women on the stage begs leave to report.

"That the complaints are unfounded.

"Your committee was unable to find a stage costume that didn't fit perfectly lovely.

"Your committee believes the costumes are just too sweet, and oh, in the opinion of your committee, you just ought to see them.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.—Detroit Tribune.

Our Serial Story.

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THE GARDEN OF EDEN, U.S.A.

A VERY POSSIBLE STORY.

BY W. H. BISHOP.

CHAPTER VIII.

I went to the nearest railroad station with Wayne, and the very next morning returned to make a fresh charge upon the colonel's cupidity. I had resolved to inquire into the matter of their evident dislike for us and go as far in the way of a general apology as I well could without compromising ourselves. For I felt that it was of the greatest importance to the success of our plans that I should have the colonel upon our side in the matter of purchasing the valley.

The colonel himself met me at the door. There was a gratified smile upon his face at first, but it quickly disappeared and the old, suspicious look took its place. He greeted me courteously, however, and then waited for me to make my business known.

"Colonel," I said, "I have come to talk over a matter of business with you, but first I would like to have a few minutes' conversation with you and your wife upon an entirely different subject. I am sure that there is some misunderstanding between us and I am anxious to know just what it is that is at the bottom of it."

"Well, sir, sit down," the colonel said, indicating a chair upon the porch. "It is cooler out here."

I thought that it was in more ways than one, but I said nothing and kept my temper well in check.

A few minutes afterwards the colonel and his wife came out and took seats near me. Mrs. Green greeted me politely, but was hardly cordial, and as for the colonel, his countenance had undergone a distinct hardening process since he had gone in to summon his wife to the conference. From this I argued that my battle was to be with her, rather than with the colonel, and for this battle I had summoned all my powers of argument and of persuasion. I had resolved that I would win Mrs. Green over to my side at all hazards. "What is the use of being a lawyer," I argued, "unless you can persuade people to adopt your opinions and thus be able to carry out your plans?"

I plunged at once into the matter in hand. "Mrs. Green," I said, addressing myself to her, "I do not fully understand the matter, but from what you told me the first day we were here, I suspect that you connect either Wayne Morrison or myself with the incidents which you then mentioned. Is that true?"

She bowed her assent and I went on, I am sure with a very red countenance. "I am not here to make any apologies, at least until I understand more fully the charge that is brought against us," I said, "but I will admit this: Both Mr. Morrison and myself met your daughter in New York and spoke to her without the formality of a regular introduction, and while I am ready to admit that my friend was indiscreet in what he said, I can testify upon honor that there was nothing said in my presence that could not be apologized for and made right, if your daughter is a sensible girl and would meet him fairly. His intentions were certainly honorable ones."

"Mrs. Green looked at me with an air of incredulity. "But your friend's persistence!" she exclaimed.

"I admit that there was something in that, but he was obliged to be persistent or else give up the hope of knowing her altogether, and his heart was set upon that."

"But, Mr. Brown, he was positively rude in following up the matter as he did when he knew that his attentions were unwelcome. No gentleman would persecute a lady in the way he did."

"Pardon me, Mrs. Green," I said, half admitting her strictures, "but I do not believe that Wayne Morrison was ever guilty of anything unbecoming a gentleman, except as his judgment might be at fault. You will admit that we are all liable to errors of judgment at times."

"I do not understand what part you had in the matter, Mr. Brown, and I dare say that it was not an ungentlemanly one. My daughter brings no charge against you. In fact she has never mentioned you in the matter at all. But I must say that I am by no means convinced in regard to your friend's honest intentions, in that matter, at least. The facts did not warrant any such interpretation of the affair."

"I cannot imagine where your penetration is, Mrs. Green, if you can look into my homely countenance and then into Wayne Morrison's and call him the villain of the two," I declared, earnestly. "I assure you that his principal fault is that he is too good for this world."

"But he may be weak."

"I do not think he ever had a dishonorable thought in his whole life, Mrs. Green. What he said to your daughter, in the sense in which he said it, was really the greatest compliment that he could pay to any woman in the world. If I could tell you all that he thought and wished for in reference to her, I am sure that you would be convinced. He certainly hoped to be able to win her respect, and, possibly, her regard."

"I am afraid that I cannot agree with your view of the matter, Mr. Brown," she said, but with perceptibly less confidence. I am sure that she had not thought of this aspect of the matter before. A rich young rascal in search of adventure is one thing, but a millionaire lover, if he is honest and is really anxious to break in to one's family, is quite another matter.

I thought it best to try to clinch my argument while my hostess appeared to be in a favorable mood. "Mrs. Green," I asked, earnestly, "has there ever been anything in my friend's action since he has been here to lead you to suppose that he is not a perfect gentleman?"

"No, sir; not a thing!" she answered, zealously, as if to make amends for some portion of her hostility.

"Then why not take it for granted that there is some mistake upon your daughter's part and let her meet him frankly? Even if he had been rude to your daughter, it would be no more than a Christian act to give him a chance to apologize for it, now that you two have every reason to believe him a gentleman. And if she would meet him I am certain from my knowledge of the case, that the matter could be settled without the least difficulty."

"I wish Vivian would meet him!" she exclaimed.

"I assure you that my friend would be most happy to have the privilege of meeting her in your home, or anywhere else that you may say. I hope that you believe me in this, Mrs. Green."

"I do believe you, Mr. Brown," she answered earnestly. "Charles, I am afraid after all, that there may be some mistake in this matter. You know how reluctant Vie was to believe anything against the one she had reason to suspect, and that she never even told us until the other day that it was Mr. Morrison."

"Well, it is between you and her, Emily," the colonel said. "You know that I never had much to say about the matter. Young men will be young men. And, anyhow, Vie gave him as good as she got, it seems. I don't see why she should be afraid of him now."

I was ready to bless the old gentleman for his support, and I fancied that this was as good an opportunity as I was likely to get at this visit, to introduce the matter which was really uppermost in my mind. "I am glad that you do not condemn us without a hearing, colonel," I said. "We feel that this matter must come out right in the end, for we both respect your daughter very highly, and are not conscious of having committed any heinous wrong against her. And now that we seem to have discussed that matter fully, I hope that you will not think that I have been speaking wholly from an interested motive if I tell you at once the other business upon which I have come. My friend is really anxious to buy your plantation, especially if you will help him in buying some others which he may wish to purchase in your valley, but he has but one price for it, and that the one at which you distinctly offered him the place the second day that we were here. Perhaps after our talk you will understand one of our reasons for not being willing to offer more. If you will accept that, I am authorized to close the bargain with you immediately."

The colonel turned to his wife, but she seemed to be non-committal. This sudden shifting of the talk from matters of sentiment to matters of business did not seem to strike her favorably. "You will give us some time to consider the matter, I suppose," the colonel said.

"I would be glad if I could have an answer to-night," I answered. "There are other matters depending upon it, and I do not wish to be delayed in the valley longer than is necessary."

"Well, sir; I think that I can promise you an answer to-night," he said, looking toward his wife for her assent. "Won't you stay with us while you remain in the valley, Mr. Brown? We will try to make you welcome."

I thanked him warmly for the invitation, which was rather formally echoed by Mrs. Green, but I assured him that my business would be of such an exciting nature while I should remain that it would be much more convenient for me to stay at the one hotel which the valley afforded. And then I left them for one of the hardest day's work that I had ever done in my life.

It was late that evening when I returned to the colonel's and, as I hoped, but hardly dared to expect, received a favorable answer to my offer of the morning. I immediately made out a $1,000 check and took a receipt for it as the preliminary step in the transfer. Then I stopped to chat for a while, and in the course of my talk, spoke of an intended visit to some of the neighboring cities.

"Will you go as far as Augusta?" Mrs. Green asked of me.

"Yes," I answered. "I think I shall go as far as that."

"Charles," she said to her husband, "why couldn't we give Mr. Brown a letter to Vie and ask him to stop and see her while he is there. I am sure from what he tells us that he could clear up this matter between her and Mr. Morrison."

"Just as you please about that," the colonel answered. "But it seems to me that you had better wait and send Mr. Morrison himself. He would clear it up in half of the time."

I had been thinking quickly while the colonel and his wife were speaking. I was sorely tempted to say that I would go, willingly. To see Vivian Green in the home of her relatives and with no feeling that I was breaking any conventional laws, to look into her eyes and to feel that I was at least a friend,—what would I not give for the privilege! But the thought immediately came to me that it would not be as a lover that I should stand before her, but as the friend of a rival for her esteem. I would be there to plead his cause, even to speak of his love if nothing else would move her to give up her unaccountable hostility toward him. Could I do that and not play the old John Alden story over again? Would I not really be a traitor to my friend, and not his advocate? For after that glance which Vivian had sent after me when fate separated us for the second time, I could not play the hypocrit before her. My eyes would speak even if my lips were silent. It was quite evident to me that I could not go, at least in that character.

My mind had retained some impression of the colonel's words while these thoughts had been flashing through my brain, and they gave me an excuse for a refusal. "The colonel is right, Mrs. Green," I said. "I am afraid that I cannot go except upon your daughter's express invitation. I am sorry, too, for I am sure that she retains no ill-feeling against me. When I saw her the last time she certainly had not forgotten me, and although there was no opportunity to speak, she seemed very glad to meet me again."

"When did you see my daughter last Mr. Brown? You said that you had not been in Augusta, and you could not possibly have seen her in New York since we were there two years ago."

What had I been saying. I had forgotten that the offense of which we had been speaking that morning was two years old and over, while I had seen Vivian within three weeks in New York. Her mother evidently did not know that she had been there, although her words and manner indicated some uncertainty upon the subject. Should I betray the young lady? I believed that my face burned at the predicament into which my heedless tongue had led me. "Mrs. Green," I exclaimed, "I beg of you, let us drop the matter. The more we discuss it the deeper the mystery becomes."

"Where and when did you meet my daughter, Mr. Brown? Please tell me. I have another reason than simple curiosity for asking you."

"Mrs. Green, the only one who can answer that question conscientiously is your daughter herself. Please ask her in reference to it."

She turned from me, desperately, and I dimly realized that I had been unearthing a skeleton of some kind in their closet. Had Vivian gone to New York in the hope of meeting a lover? It could not possibly have been the one whom she had seen upon the elevated car, and yet that look that she had sent after me seemed to prove that I was something more to her than a chance acquaintance. The thought set my brain into a whirl and hurriedly excusing myself I went out into the night. What would I not have given to have had the mystery fully solved, and to know just what place I held in Vivian Green's regard!

The journey which I entered upon the next morning was for the purpose of obtaining the help which was imperatively necessary of this large transaction in real estate was to be promptly and successfully carried through. In each of the cities which I visited I called upon the prominent real estate dealers and made exhaustive inquiries in regard to property in their localities, but this was only a blind to enable me to judge more thoroughly of the ability of the men themselves. Within the time that I had allotted myself I had my selections made and had engaged my men for the week's work which would be required. In August I also made inquiries in regard to Vivian's friends, and actually passed and repassed the house a number of times before I could fully conquer my desire to call upon her and plead her mother's wish as my excuse for coming.

When I returned to the valley the colonel had the papers for the transfer of his property already made out, and I gave him a check for the balance of the purchase price with a distinct feeling of relief. "You are perfectly satisfied, I hope, colonel," I remarked.

"Perfectly, sir, perfectly," he said, grasping my hand. "It was all that I asked for the place, and I never go back on my word, Mr. Brown." I thought that there was a defiant glance toward his wife as he spoke the last words, but perhaps I was mistaken. Her greeting, at least, had not been as cordial a one as I had hoped for.

"I am glad to know that you are satisfied," I said to the colonel, with a mental apology to the old gentleman for having doubted him. "And I do not mind telling you now, that it is my friend's intention to make some very heavy investments in your valley. If you had been dissatisfied I am afraid that it would have made some difference in the price of other property."

"So you are really going to buy us out, ghosts and all?" he asked, with a merry twinkle in his eye. "Well, sir, I rather expected it."

"And having sold out yourself, I suppose you do not care to run up the price of other people's property in the valley."

"Hardly, sir, hardly," he said, getting up and rubbing its hands together in a benignant sort of way as he moved about the room and listened to what I had to say.

"That is what I thought, colonel, and it is why I think that you can help me materially in purchasing whatever property my friend may still wish to buy," I said. "My recent journey was solely for the purpose of engaging a number of men to help me in putting my purchases through before your people have any chance of running up corners upon me. We are anxious to pay a fair price for the land, but we do not wish to pay an exorbitant one. As your help will be as valuable as that of any of my agents I think that I can promise you that you will be able to add a few thousands to the price of your place if you care to help us. What do you say to the matter?"

"Say, sir," the colonel said, stopping in his walk and eagerly grasping my hand again. "I say that you are a gentleman, sir, and your friend is, too. You may tell him that for me."

"But remember, colonel, that not one penny of this bonus goes to pay for the fault of thinking your daughter something a little less than an angel."

"My daughter, Mr. Brown, is a silly fool, and I shall tell her so when I see her. I dare say that if I had been in your friend's place I would have said as much to her myself."

I turned to Mrs. Green who had been a silent listener to what had passed between the colonel and myself. I suppose now that your place is sold that your daughter will return home for a little time at least," I said.

"I am afraid not, Mr. Brown," she answered. "Your friend has only added to his other sins by coming down here and buying our home. And Vivian has a grievance against you this time."

"What is that?" I asked in some consternation.

"For what you said about having met her in New York. She admits that she has been there. She went to take the part in a charity concert that some of her friends had arranged for her. But she declares that she never saw you, and says that she certainly did not recognize any but her well known friends while in the city."

I was silent. One mystery was explained only to have another take its place. The young lady had acknowledged to being in New York, but why should she deny having recognized me upon the elevated car? Did she count me among her well known friends, and was her denial only a blind to still farther deceive her mother in regard to the real purpose of the visit? I began to think that my ghostly love affair was destined to be more of an aggravation than anything else, and yet I could not bring myself to the point of being willing to give it up and be done with it entirely. My mind had dwelt upon the memory of that expressive countenance so long that it seemed to have become a part of my very life. This had especially been the case within the last three weeks, since I had met Vivian and had learned that she was really interested in me. And yet, it seemed, that whatever there was in this vagrant fancy to rejoice over I must undoubtedly resign to one who was already fortune's favorite, my friend, Wayne Morrison! I resolved that I would at least let him manage the remainder of his courtship without any of my assistance!

That very night I sent out telegrams to my agents, making an appointment with them in the valley at once. Upon their arrival we all went to work with a hearty good will. I scarcely thought of Miss Vivian in the next three weeks, and at the end of that time, so diligently and carefully had our work been done, we held deeds or binding refusals for every piece of land in the valley, and had filed applications for every tract of mountain land as well. When the last refusal was in my hands I telegraphed to Wayne to come on at once.

He was one of the happiest men I ever knew when he met me in my room in the hotel. I believe he would have fallen upon my neck and kissed me, after the fashion of patriarchial times if I had given him the least encouragement. As I did not he contented himself with whirling me about and shaking me in a crazy way.

When he quieted down a little I went into details with him, showing him the location of the principal tracts upon the map and giving him their prices. I also commended my agents, and especially Col. Green for the very effective assistance they had given me.

"So the old colonel has forgiven me then?" he asked.

"Yes."

"And the mother?"

"Only half."

"The daughter?" he asked, with a look of still greater interest.

"Has doubled her animosity because you are the one to purchase the family ghosts. Any one else would have had a chance of being forgiven for that."

A troubled look came over his countenance which did not disappear as I explained the matter to him more fully. "Oh, well, let the sentiment go," he said at length. "I think that I will eventually get enough of Miss Vivian if I keep on. Let us get back to business. There does not seem to be any provoking uncertainties about that. How much has the valley cost you?"

"With the price of the state lands and liberal bonus to our agents, including the colonel, I think that it will be in the neighborhood of $2,850,000."

"So you come within the estimate, it seems. I was greatly afraid that you would not with all the difficulties in the way. I think that your management of the matter must have saved me a good deal more than the difference, however. Well, old man, you can keep the balance. I like to pay my friends well. Will that satisfy you?"

"Not by any means!" I declared.

"Well, how much is it, then?" he asked, the first dark look he had ever given me coming into his countenance.

"Just fifty thousand, no more no less. I think that I did save you that much. You see I expect to be President some day, and I would like to see how it seems to draw his salary all in one lump. I was not cheeky enough to ask for it, but since you have named the larger sum we will compromise upon that."

"You shall have it, old boy, and welcome. Forgive me for doubting you. I did not lose faith in you but for about five seconds!" he exclaimed.

As soon as the last of our realty deals were closed up I made arrangements for returning to New York. The $50,000 cash in hand which I possessed made me virtually independent of any of the professional connections I had contemplated, and yet I was inclined to accept the rather liberal offer Judge Raymond had made to me, especially since I would be able to purchase a full partnership with him at once. But when I mentioned the matter to Wayne he objected to it very strenuously.

"Stan, I am not going to let you go," he said. "I have got too much for you to do. I have been counting upon you all along and you must not disappoint me. Your purchase of the valley proves that you are just the man I want, and I must have you."

"No, Wayne," I said. "I put my heart into that and did the very best I could for you, and you have paid me well for it. I could not be more grateful to you if I tried, but to take any more would make me feel like a mere hanger-on upon your bounty, and I do not want to be that. Take some of these men who have been helping me. They are all good men and will serve you faithfully."

"I want them, but I want you, too, Stan. There is more to do here than you think. I want you to take full charge of everything and leave me free for the planning. That is enough and more than enough for one man to attend to."

"You can build your castle without me, Wayne," I said.

"Bother that castle idea!" he exclaimed. "I am sure I do not know where you got it. I certainly never intimated to you that I was castle-crazy. But I have told you that I was going to found a new Garden of Eden here, and I am not sure but that is what I shall actually accomplish, if I can carry out my plans."

"Inhabitants in fig leaves or wholly unclothed?" I asked, trying to give a joking aspect to our quarrel, if it could be called that.

"Fully clothed and in their right minds."

"In primitive domiciles, or in $100,000 cottages?"

"Domiciles? That is a good word. I think that I will adopt it," he said, laughing a little. "But whatever the buildings are they will cost fully $100,000 each."

"I have no doubt of it!" I declared, nodding my head in a decided manner. "No, Wayne, I cannot help you any farther. A lawyer I am, and a lawyer I must remain, and if I am to reach the full summit of my ambition it is full time I was starting. But, old fellow, you do not know how sorry I am that our roads seem to part here. I am not ungrateful, old boy!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE LITTLE THINGS OF FASHION.

They Sometimes Transform the Woman Who Wears Them.

Never before in the history of fashion has there been such a variety in the little accessories of dress. Just at present the stores are literally filled with collars, capes, berthas, ruffs and fichus of every imaginable description, and they seem to be there for the sole purpose of filling up the space vacated by the irrepressible shirt waist, but they decorate it and occupy it with an air of elegance which their predecessor could never assume. Tuck bands of ribbon, lace, chiffon and spangled net

LITTLE THINGS OF FASHION.

in all colors are swallowed up in large rosettes and outstanding bows, but here they are made up in the latest approved fashion, ready to fasten around the neck.

Collarettes and movable berthas of the same variety of materials are in all shapes and sizes, and as plenty and pretty as fancy can picture. These are made for both high and low necked dresses, and are very convenient to give a dressy appearance to one gown and take away a little of the too dressy look of the other.

One of the fancies illustrated is a collar of lavender ribbon ornamented with a jet buckle and three ostrich feathers on either side, and another consists of a draped band of green velvet, which is made into three loops on each side, held by a buckle, from which two pointed loops hang down on the bodice. It is impossible to describe in detail these varied fads of fashion. They must be seen to be appreciated. It is enough that the possession of one collarette transforms a plain waist into a dressy modern gown.

FOUGHT WITH NAPOLEON.

But Four Survivors of the Emperor's Grand Army.

One of the French papers which have been devoting a great deal of attention to Napoleon Bonaparte of late, has been entertaining its readers by having a census made of the survivors of Napoleon's grand army. Four of these men only are left.

The eldest is Jean Jacques Sabatier, who was born on the 15th of April, 1792, at Vernoux l'Ardeche, where he has lived in retirement for many years.

Then come Victor Baillod, Jean Bousset and Joseph Rose, aged respectively 101 years 1 month, 100 years 1 month and 100 years and a few days.

It is said that all are as hearty and vigorous as can be expected, in spite of their experiences as long as eighty-two years ago in that terrible retreat when the beggarly remnant of the greatest army the world has ever seen, worn out with cold and hunger, angrily called to the victor of Marengo and Austerlitz to get off his horse and share in the miseries of his men.

A Double Nose.

Lieutenant—"Your most noble Greenjacketness, the Japanese ships are approaching."

His Greenjacketness—"Then fire a cannon at the dogs."

"But, your Greenjacketness, they are still so far off that the ball will only go half way."

The Coal Dealer's Wife.

Wife—I must go to the doctor; I fear I've got dropsy. I weigh 250 pounds.

Husband—Where were you weighed?

Wife—On your coal scales.

Husband—Then don't worry; your weight is normal.—Truth.

It Lays Eggs.

The only quadruped that lays eggs is the ornitho rhynchus of Australia.—Dairyman.

STRANGE INSECT MIMICS

CURIOUS AND MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATIONS.

Butterflies That Turn Into Leaves—The Mimicking of Crabs—Remarkable Power of the Mantis.

In wandering through one of the picturesque canons of the Sierra Madre mountains, one day I noticed coming down through the air with a peculiar motion a green leaf. It zigzagged from side to side, and finally landed in a bush near at hand. Wondering merely why such a leaf would fall from a spruce tree, I would have passed on, had not my dog, with more prescience, stopped and nosed the leaf, telling me, after his fashion, to look.

This I did, and found this green object that had come scurrying down was not a leaf at all, but a great green katydid with gauze-like wings, protected by covers that were so exact in their imitation of other leaves in general that any one would have been deceived.

The insect was a natural mimic, and even its flight downward from the tree was a protective one, calculated to deceive any feathered enemy that might have been in the vicinity. This phase of animal life, the feature of protective resemblances, is one well calculated to attract our attention and cause unceasing wonderment. Nature has wisely endowed certain defenceless animals with a certain protective resemblance; made them mimics of their surroundings, so that they may avoid their enemies; and the extent to which this is carried among certain animals, especially insects, makes the study one of absorbing interest.

In all life there is a certain adaptation to its peculiar surroundings.

INSECT MIMICS.

Gaily-tinted birds are not, as a rule, found on white sandy wastes, but in forests where there is deep coloring and the contrast is not great. The tawny lion, the giraffe, the ostrich, are forms which assimilate their surroundings. In California the horned toad is almost as invisible as the sand in which it lives. A little canon toad mimics the rocks upon which it rests, in color, while the frogs of the East are hardly distinguishable from the green reeds among which they hide.

This peculiar method of defense is particularly marked among insects. Some years ago a traveling fakir stopped at a bungalow in India and offered for a small sum to show the guests of the sahib, who were new in India, a miracle. Told to go ahead, he produced a small tree with leaves about three inches long, which he thrust into the ground, then took from a large box carried by an attendant a dozen butterflies of great beauty. After the guests had examined them and assured themselves that the insects were alive, the fakir tossed them one by one into the air. Each alighted on the tree and became invisible. When all had disappeared the fakir asked the sahib to look for them. The Englishman examined the tree carefully, but failed to find the dozen butterflies, each of which was four inches across.

They had all heard of the Indian hypnotism, and thought that this possibly was an instance in hand; but the laughing fakir caught up the tree and giving it a shake the insects floated in the air for a moment, and then gathered about the tree again to mysteriously disappear.

The fakir then pointed out the illusion; the butterflies were not a foot from their eyes, and so mimicked the leaves when their wings were folded that the deception was perfect, both in color and shape. There were even the delicate mold spots, the central or midrib of the leaf and the delicate lateral branches from it, while the stem of the leaf was closely imitated by the lower portion of the wings which were pressed against the stem.

This mimic, known to science as kallima, if followed by a bird simply alights on a bush or tree and becomes invisible, and the fakir has simply taken advantage of the natural protection of the butterfly.

The same protection is seen in many of our common butterflies that mimic flowers or leaves. Remarkable resemblances are noticed among the moths, some mimicking bits of wood or stone, so that when they alight they become at once invisible, and thus escape from any possible pursuer.

Some interesting instances of mimicry are found in India. A naturalist noted a butterfly here that was not only a remarkable mimic, but when followed it imitated the peculiar flight of a poisonous butterfly that was obnoxious to the birds.

In almost every group of insects we find this protective resemblance, and those among the walking-sticks and walking leaves are the most wonderful. In the latter we have an example of an insect so exactly resembling a green leaf that it would bear close examination without discovery. The insect looks as though it might have been made from several pieces of leaves. They are of vivid green with delicate leaves, exactly as one finds in a leaf.

While the Phyllium resembles a leaf, the Phasmidae is a mimic of a twig or branch. The long straight body is a perfect stick, the legs resembling twigs branching from it, and when walking they move in so deliberate a manner that even then the illusion is not destroyed. A South American walking-stick is a veritable giant, almost a foot in length. These are green, resembling young shoots, and are found along green verdure; but one observed by Bolt, the English naturalist, was a perfect mimic of a dead twig, and had upon its sides and legs curious excrescences that mimicked fungous growths, so that the bird who had seen it moving would consider it nothing but a dried twig.

The curious insects known as the mantis are remarkable for their powers of mimicry. Their movements are slow; their bodies and legs resemble twigs, and they are by this disguise enabled to creep upon their prey. One species has been known to seize and eat small birds, who thinking it a bit of a branch, so fall into its clutches. Perhaps the most remarkable mimic among these insects is a pink mantis of India, that is almost exact in its resemblance to an orchid. The object here is evidently to capture insects that alight on it by mistake.

Many insects protect their eggs or young by unconscious mimicry. This is true of the egg cases of many insects. Those of the mantis resemble in tint the immediate objects; while a South American moth, in the caterpillar form, makes a lattice work cocoon that resembles a seed.

Many of the spiders are mimics. In my garden I had yellow spiders that lived in the flowers of yellow nasturtiums; green ones that offered little contrast to the rosebush upon which they lay in wait for the helpless aphidae.

The most extraordinary attempt at defence it was ever my good fortune to observe on the part of a spider, was one in which the insect not only disguised, but rendered itself completely insensible. I was wandering through the bog cedar bush of one of the Florida Keys, sixty miles from Cuba, when I came upon a huge web that completely barred the way; the long cables extended as braces in every direction, while in the center poised a big yellow spider. The moment it caught sight of me it began to swing the web, first slowly, then more rapidly, until in a short time the spider had disappeared from view, although not a foot from my eyes; it was simply vibrating in its web, but so rapidly that my eyes could not follow it. In a few moments the motion gradually ceased, and as I remained perfectly quiet the spider assumed its normal position, beginning the swinging when I touched the web. Such a device would completely deceive a bird.

I may not inaptly refer to the mimicry of the crabs, which with the insects constitute a great branch of the animal kingdom, and are, popularly speaking, the insects of the sea. It is equally as essential that they should be protected from the various predatory fishes, and in almost every instance they resemble to some extent their surroundings, and in several instances deliberately disguise themselves. On the coral keys of the tropics I have seen crabs come out of their dens of sand and eye me as I lay there watching them; but these spectral fellows were almost invisible even a few feet away, so white were they, almost perfectly mimicing the sand in their absence of color. Not fifty feet away, where the shore line ended and the sand was covered with a yellowish-green matting of dead leaves of bay-cedar, lived another crab, Gecarcinus, a sturdy fellow that climbed the cactus, and it was a brilliant purple with greenish tints on its legs, and so perfectly secure amid its surroundings that I was almost bitten by one, mistaking it for the purple fruit of the prickly-pear, on a leaf of which it hung. The so-called stone crab mimics their surroundings and can hardly be distinguished; and the box crab, which folds its legs beneath its shell, shutting up like a turtle, would be passed by the hungriest fish.

The most interesting mimics I have seen in crab life are those which live in the sargassum or gulfweed. I have spent in drifting with these disconnected bits of the sargassum sea, on the edge of the Gulf Stream, where it flows from the tropics, and here there is a special pelagic fauna all of which are mimics. It is almost impossible to distinguish the crabs, even when looking at them closely, as upon their backs are reflected the exact tints of the weed—a remarkable phase in the struggle for existence.

In this same locality, and I have also observed it among northern crabs, there was one we called a decorator. In its normal condition it resembles a moss-covered stone, and was safe from many of its enemies; but it was evidently not satisfied with, as upon its back was a perfect forest of seaweed of various kinds which might have been considered accidental growths; but such was not the case. As a rule crabs object to this invasion of their shell; but our little mimic was an exception to it, recognizing the fact that he could secure perfect immunity from fishes by covering its backs with weed and forthwith doing so.

To test it I cleaned the back of several with a brush, then released them in an aquarium where there were some broken bits of weed. Almost immediately they began to place the weed upon their backs. Seizing a bit in the big claw they pressed the broken end to the mouth, evidently attaching some glutinous secretion, then reached up and deliberately fastened it to the shell. This was repeated, until in about two hours the back of the crab was well planted, and resembled a miniature forest, thoroughly protecting the animal from the observation of its many enemies.

Such are a few instances of this remarkable feature in the struggle for life, a feature that results in the preservation of myriads of animals that otherwise would be wiped out of existence.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.
Passadera, Cal.

A Characteristic Summary.

CHAPTER I.

The earliest information which we have of man is that he was created. Having exhausted himself in calling the animals names he preceeded to go to—sleep!

CHAPTER II.

Woman then occurs, and her first recorded act was to—appropriate one of the man's ribs for her own convenience.

CHAPTER III.

Woman is now at the summit of feminine terrestrial prosperity. She possesses the only living man, and she inhabits the Paradise of Pleasure.

The next incident, thereafter, is in inevitable sequence.

Straying from Adam, Eve enters into conversation with the only other talking creature in the garden—towit, the Serpent, the most villanious, loathsome and venomous animal of all!

To emphasize the situation, this particular serpent is Satan—the principal of Evil.

CHAPTER IV.

The Serpent deceived Eve, who, possessing entire happiness, characteristically exchanges it for something—new!

CHAPTER V.

Eve rejoins Adam, prevails upon him to make a fool of himself, as she already had of herself, and, hiding—leaves the first man to tell the first lie!

CHAPTER VI.

Adam and Eve are summarily expelled from Paradise.

Thus, upon the first day, the first woman fell at the first temptation, ruined the first man and accomplished sufficient mischief to endure even until the last trumpet shall summon the last man to attend the Last Judgment!

A very creditable undress rehearsal.

CHAPTER VII.

Reproduce the ingredients of this episode, with ingenious elaboration, innumerable billions of times, and you have the complete "History of Humanity" from the first breath to the last sigh.

ADDENDA.

In the course of the busy first day the first woman invented the first fashion!

FINIS.

* * * * * * * * *

A circumstance of interest is that Eve inaugurated female dress with a leaf, and since then till recently Fashion has continually added to the costume which a civilized woman shall wear. It has been reserved for this century, however, to reverse the process by rapidly undressing her, and it may be, therefore, that the end of the world will occur when woman reaches again the inexpensive starting point. At the present rate this may be estimated to happen somewhere about 1897. Or it may be a trifle earlier.

* * * * * * * * *

—Henry Labouchere, in London Truth.

A Broken Heart.

"This man," sadi the doctor, who was showing the visitor over the insane asylum, "is one of our most interesting patients. You will notice that he does nothing but weep all the time."

"What sent him insane?" asked the visitor.

"He was a Chicago man, and his pocket was picked by a fellow from Philadelphia."—Indianapolis News.

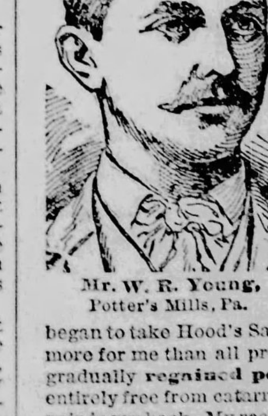
Feels at Home There Now.

Mary Elizabeth Kyel, a London lady, who passed the century mark four years ago, has slept 20,000 nights under one roof.—Pall Mall Budget.

Hood's Saved My Life

I Can Honestly Say This

"For years I was in a serious condition with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder. I suffered intensely from dyspepsia, in fact was a miserable wreck, merely a skeleton. I seemed to go **from bad to worse.** I really wished I was dead. I had taken so much medicine of the wrong kind that it had poisoned me, and my finger nails **began to turn black** and come off. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did more for me than all prescriptions. I have gradually **regained perfect health,** am entirely free from catarrh of the bowels, and pain in my back. My recovery is simply marvelous." W. R. YOUNG, Potter's Mills, Pa.



Mr. W. R. Young,
Potter's Mills, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure distress after eating

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Electoral Commission.

C. H., Riley, Ind., asks: "What Presidents were elected by the House of Representatives, and why was Hayes elected by a returning board?"

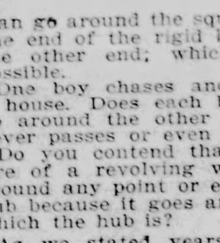
Two Presidents have been elected by the House of Representatives—Thomas Jefferson, in 1800, and John Quincy Adams, in 1824. Hayes was not elected by a "returning board." A returning board is a board of state officials who canvass and declare the vote of that state for presidential electors. The history of the disputed presidential election of 1876 is as follows:

In the presidential election in 1876, four states each sent in different and differing returns, each set having some claims to be considered regular. Aside from the doubtful votes the Democratic nominees, Tilden and Hendricks, lacked but one vote to a majority. The twenty-second joint rule of the houses, ordering the rejection of any electoral votes to which objection should be made, unless accepted by the concurrent vote of both houses, had been repealed by the Republican Senate in January, 1876, its application would have elected Tilden. To pass upon the conflicting returns an Electoral Commission was created by act of Congress approved January 29, 1877. Four justices of the Supreme court (those assigned to certain circuits specified in the bill) were made members of the commission; these four were to select a fifth justice; with these five were to sit five members of the Senate and five of the House, each House to elect its own representatives. To this commission was delegated the power in the premises of "the two houses acting separately or together," and its decisions were to be reversed only by the concurrent action of both houses. The commission was constituted as follows: Senators—George F. Edmunds, Vermont; Oliver P. Morton, Indiana; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; Allen G. Thurman, Ohio (the latter having become ill Francis Kernan, New York, was substituted). Representatives—Henry B. Payne, Ohio; Eppa Hunton, Virginia; Josiah G. Abbott, Massachusetts; James G. Garfield, Ohio; George F. Hoar, Massachusetts. Supreme Court—Nathan Clifford, president of the commission; William Strong, Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J. Field. These had been designated by the act; the fifth selected by them was Joseph P. Bradley. The commission first considered the Florida returns. There were three sets. 1. The votes of Hayes electors, with the certificate of Governor Stearns attached, according to the decision of the State Returning Board in throwing out certain returns. 2. The votes of the Tilden electors, with the certificate of attorney-general of the state attached, according to the actual vote cast. 3. Same as second, with the certificate of the new Governor Drew, according to a re-canvass of the votes as ordered by the state law of Jaunary 17, 1877. The Democratic counsel maintained that the returning board had improperly and illegally thrown out votes, and that the state Supreme Court had so decided, and also that one of the Hayes electors, Humphreys, when elected, held an office under the United States and was thus disqualified. The Republicans, on the contrary, declared that the commission had no power to examine into returns made in due form; that the first return was in due form; that the second had attached to it the certificate of an officer officially unknown to the United States in the capacity of certifying officer, and that the third set was also irregular, having been prepared after the electoral college had ceased in law to exist. In Humphreys's case the Republicans maintained that he had, previous to his election, sent a letter of resignation to the officer that had appointed him and that the absence of that officer was the cause of its not having been received in time. The Commission in each case sustained the Republican view by a vote of 8 to 7, a strictly party vote, February 9, 1877. Louisiana sent three returns; the first and third were identical, being the vote of the Hayes electors, as canvassed by the returning board, with the certificate of Governor Kellogg; the second contained the votes of the Tilden electors based on the votes as actually cast, with the certificate of John McEnery, who claimed to be governor. The Democrats maintained that the returning board had illegally cast out votes; that two Hayes electors were United States officers; that McEnery was the rightful governor, and various violations of state election laws, all of which they offered to prove. The Republican claims, similar to those in Florida, were again upheld by a vote of 8 to 7, February 16, 1877. In Oregon one of the three electors, Watts, was, when elected a United States officer, being thus disqualified; the Democratic governor, Grover, had given a certificate to the other two Hayes electors and to Cronin, the highest Tilden elector. The popular vote was not called in question. The Hayes electors refused to serve with Cronin and elected a third Hayes elector, as they were by the law entitled to do, while Cronin, by reason of their refusal to serve with him, appointed two other electors; these voted for Hayes. There were thus two returns, one consisting of three Hayes votes, attached to which was a statement of the popular vote of the state, certified by the secretary of state, and one consisting of two Hayes votes and one Tilden vote, with the certificate of the governor and secretary of state attached. The Democrats contended that the governor's certificate must be considered final, to which the Republicans replied that it was the duty of the commission to see that the governor had correctly certified the return of the canvassers of the state, and that behind these returns the commission could not go; the governor's certificate they could and should review. On February 23 the commission sustained this view 8 to 7. From South Carolina there were two returns: one, the votes of Hayes electors based on the canvass of the returning board, having Governor Chamberlain's certificate attached; the other, the vote of the Tilden electors, with the mere claim of a popular election. The claim was made of military influence in the election, but the Republican return was accepted February 27, by a vote of 8 to 7. The commission adjourned sine die March 2, 1877. The House voted to reject, the Senate to accept the findings of the commission, and a concurrent vote being required to reject, its decision was enforced and Hayes became President.

The Squirrel and Hunter.

For years we have been bothered with the question, "if a hunter, after a squirrel, walks entirely around the tree, but the squirrel constantly keeps the tree between him and the hunter, does the hunter go around the squirrel?" He does. The following letter from W. T. B., Quincy, Ill., takes the other side, and we print it, in the faint hope of ending the controversy, at least so far as The Blade is concerned:

I am decidedly of the opinion that you are wrong in your contention that the man goes around the squirrel. I shall not argue the point, but submit the following illustrations, which, I think, plainly show that you are mistaken. P. is an upright post (representing the tree) on which the rigid beam B. is pivoted. M. is the man; S. the squirrel. The man holds to the beam and walks around the post. Does the man go around the squirrel? If so, then one end of the rigid beam goes around the other end; which is plainly impossible.



One boy chases another boy around a house. Does each boy or either boy go around the other boy, although he never passes or even overtakes him?

Do you contend that a point on the tire of a revolving wagon wheel goes around any point or every point on the hub because it goes around the axle on which the hub is?

As we stated years ago, when this question was first asked us, it is a catch-question, depending on the definition of the word "around." It is defined by Worcester as meaning "about; encircling; encompassing; round." By Webster, "on all sides of; about; encircling; encompassing." Now, what is the sense in which every one understands such a sentence as "He walked around the spot," or "around the tree," or around anything else? Manifestly that of encircling or encompassing it. We believe this to be the idea conveyed by the word to people's ears when used in any such sentence. And in that sense the man goes around tree, squirrel, and everything else inside the path on which he walks. It is not necessary that the thing gone around shall be in the exact center of the circle, nor that the path of the person going around shall be a circle at all.

In the first case cited above by our correspondent, M. certainly goes around S., for the circle M. travels encompasses or surrounds the small circle in which S. travels. And the long end of the beam certainly goes around the small end for the same reason. The next case is not a parallel one to that of the squirrel, unless one boy travels in a wider circle than the other, in which case he certainly goes around him, even though he never overtakes him. In the third case, any point on the circumference of the wheel goes around any point on the hub.

We know of no instance of the use of the word "around" to mean "on every side of" in the restricted sense which our correspondent appears to mean. The legal rule for the interpretation of the meaning of words is that they shall have that general meaning they have in the mouths of the people. The general meaning of going "around" a thing is encircling it. And the man certainly does encircle the squirrel as well as the tree, and thus goes around the squirrel. The fact that the squirrel moves does not invalidate this in the least.

This is the last time for at least a year that we shall answer any questions about this matter.

The "Wakarusa War."

H. C. M., Wreford, Kan., has our thanks for the following:

"In your weekly edition of November 8, J. H. S., of Walton, Kansas, asks the names of the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the Wakarusa war in Kansas. The committee was appointed March 19, 1856, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives as follows: John Sherman of Ohio, William A. Howard of Michigan, and Mordecai Oliver of Missouri—the two first named being Free Soil and the latter Pro Slavery. The labors of the committee were completed and the majority report submitted July 2 following, signed by Sherman and Howard. Later on, a minority report was submitted by Representative Oliver, the whole making a volume of 1206 octavo pages.

"A full history of the war can be found in 'The History of Kansas,' published by A. T. Andreas, Chicago, commencing on page 117."

"Reading the Riot Act."

J. H., Pentwater, Mich., writes:

"Please tell me what is meant by 'Reading the Riot Act.' I heard it used humorously, but do not understand its meaning."

The phrase is English in its origin. The statute 1 George I, commonly called the "riot act," made it a capital felony for persons riotously assembled to the number of 12 or more to continue so assembled for one hour after proclamation by a justice of the peace requiring them to disperse. It was the custom for the justice, in making this proclamation, to warn the offenders of the penalties of disobedience by reading the statute; hence, the proclamation was commonly called "reading the riot act." The phrase is sometimes used in this country to mean that a sharp warning was given.

Morganatic Marriages.

E. J. D., Fulton, Ind., is puzzled by a passage in an editorial article recently given in The Blade, in discussing the accession of Czar Nicholas. The passage is as follows:

"Like his grandfather, he has contracted a morganatic marriage. This left-handed wife is a beautiful Jewess; but, of course, her children are illegitimate, and can never be counted as members of the imperial family."

A morganatic marriage, or "left-handed marriage," is a lower sort of matrimonial union, which fails to confer on the wife the title or fortune of her husband, and denies legitimacy to the children so far as inheriting the rank or property of their father is concerned. In the sixteenth century the custom arose among the German princes of taking a morganatic wife in addition to the legal one, and it has been followed more or less ever since. The grandfather of Nicholas made a morganatic marriage in 1880 with the Princess Dolgourouki. Czar Nicholas now has a legal wife—the Czarina Alix—and also his morganatic wife.

A Senatorial Question.

G. D. H., Piqua, Kan., writes: "In case the Vice President becomes President, and the Senate elects a presiding officer from their number, and a bill comes before the Senate, does the president have two votes—one to represent his state, and one in case it is a tie. I say he loses his vote unless the bill is a tie. My friend says he has two votes."

You are both wrong. The Vice President is not a Senator; he is merely the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote except in case of a tie. But when a Senator is elected president of the Senate pro tempore, he loes not lose his vote as a Senator; otherwise, his state would lose its proper voice in the Senate. He votes on every question, just as he did when in his seat on the floor. He has only that one vote; he has no casting vote. If a vote is a tie, it is lost; for it requires a majority to pass a measure, and a tie vote is not a majority.

A Bicycle is a Vehicle.

A. R. K., Cortland, O., asks: "Please give me the law on a wheelman's rights to half the road."

There is no law on the subject in Ohio. A judge in an Eastern state has decided that a bicycle is a vehicle, and therefore entitled to half the road. This is common sense, and will be followed by the courts of other states, we have no doubt.

Rare Coins.

C. C., Republic, Mo.: We can not answer questions about the value of stamps. The coin you describe is a Newfoundland penny, worth 2 cents.

A. W. S., North Springfield, Pa.: The dollar of 1878 bears no premium.

S. B. L., Alexandria: There are many dealers in old coins, who issue catalogues of prices they offer. We can not advertise these firms free by giving their addresses.

Brief Replies.

J. P., Moscow, Ind.: No, we never saw nor heard of the book. Would like to see it.

N. W., Air Line Junction, O.: George F. Root wrote the war song, "Just Before the Battle, Mother."

J. V. C., Lincoln, Mo.: There is no state where English is forbidden to be taught in school. No, all the policemen in Chicago are not foreign born, nor are all Catholics.

——, Oregon, Wis.: Science is accurate knowledge: common sense is good native judgment. They are different things entirely. Send your name if you want answers. See Rule 1.

W. L. F., who forgets to give his address, writes a letter protesting against the proposition of an artist, in an article on the first page of The Weekly Blade of October 18, for a new arrangement of the stars on the flag. Don't worry; there is no probability of its being done.

G. D. L., Saybrooke, Ill.: No, a little girl did not light the fuse that fired the first gun on Fort Sumter. It was fired with a percussion primer, and there was no fuse needed. The string was pulled by a man named Ruffin, if we remember rightly. We can not publish the song.

—Pimples, boils and other humors of the blood are liable to break out in the warm weather. Prevent it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Fresh From Paris.

Lincoln green is one of the favorite colors for tailor gowns and jackets.

Bluet, or cornflower blue, is quite the newest thing just now and is a compromise between the sombreness of navy blue and the lighter shades.

Rouille is a rather light reddish brown.

A pinkish violet is one of the lovely shades in velvet or in soft finish satin.

Lierre, or ivy, is one of the seasonable greens.

Crevette is a delicate yellowish pink.

Petunia is a pale reddish purple, much liked for evening.

Ophelia is of a purplish pink in rather high coloring.

Fuchsia and currant red are very much used.

Lizard, a yellowish green, is much seen in combination with other colors, such as violet, red and brown.

He Knew the Brand.

Justice (tilting jug)—And this is a sample of the moonlight stuff you make?

Prisoner—It is, sir.

Justice—Six months. It's the same brand I tackled last year when I had to suspend court six weeks.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cereal Grinders.

All birds that live on seeds are furnished with strong gizzards.—Iowa Register.

The Poorest Man in the World

Can write to me, and receive by return mail in a plain sealed envelope FREE, a prescription with full directions for a quick, permanent, private home cure for Lost Manhood, Atrophy, Night Losses, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address, G. B. Wright, Music Dealer, Box 1874, Marshall, Mich.

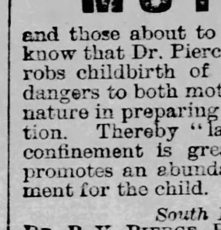
MOTHERS

and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement is greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.



MRS. BAKER.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhea also, and it has done a world of good for me.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. W. C. BAKER.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Latest Volumes to be Found on the Blade Book Table.

An Outing with the Queen of Hearts by Albion W. Tourgee decorated by Aimee Tourgee is published by Merrill & Baker, New York city. In this pretty volume the author has described in a most charming manner life in the woods and upon the waters during a summer's outing with the "Queen of Hearts."

The French Revolution, by H. Von Holsto, is published by Callaghan & Co., Chicago. The story is told in two handsome volumes made up of twelve lectures upon the history of that momentous event in France delivered at the Lowell Institute of Boston. The style is excellent, being strong and vivid. This history is tested by Mirabeau's career, and he is the hero of its pages.

Four sermons by Rev. Charles G. Ames, of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, are published under the title of As Natural as Life, by James H. West of the same city. Each sermon is full of practical thought leading to spiritual growth, expressed in glowing language that seems to come straight from the heart. The titles of the sermons are As Natural as Life which names the volume; Self-Preservation; Heart Ache and Heart's Ease and Numbering Our Days.

A Flash of Sunshine, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city, is in the line of a moral study, similar to others in late fiction. The author makes her heroine, a beautiful and lovable woman, cling to a brutal and selfish husband, and compels her hero, a noble young man who loves the outraged wife, to live up to her stern marital creed. The wife returns to the brutal husband, calling her sacrifice a thank-offering for the happiness she has had in the love of the man who would have married her if she had secured a divorce, and the lover betakes himself into exile and dies.

Mollie Miller, by Effie C. Merriman, is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. It is, although complete in itself, a continuation of the fortunes of the Miller family which was introduced to readers as The Little Millers. We follow Mollie, Ned and Max and their "dopted child" Johnnie, through the many pleasures and vicissitudes of youth, observing the formation of their characters through changing fortunes, with increasing interest.

The Southern States of the American Union, by J. L. M. Curry, is brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. The purpose of the book is to give the South its true place in the origin and history of the national government, and it goes back to the colonial times and traces the history politically and others downward to the present.

Of Such Is the Kingdom of Heaven and Other Poems is a most tasteful volume with dainty cover containing the poetical work of Anna Olcott Commelin and published by Fowler & Wells, New York city. The topics that represent the author's muse are various, now expressive of liveliness, hope, and sunny joyfulness, anon reflecting some phase of sadness that is common enough among our home life.

The Story of the Civil War by John Codman Ropes is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city. It is a concise account of the war in the United States of America between 1861 and 1865. The present volume is Part First and gives the events that lead up to the Civil War ending in the opening of the campaigns of 1862. The author is thoroughly versed in matters of history, having studied carefully whatever documents, etc. obtainable from the different historical societies and through private sources.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city, publish About Women: What Men Have Said, chosen and arranged by Rose Porter. This volume is divided into twelve parts corresponding to the twelve months of the year, and for each day of any one month is a quotation from some author. For example Shakespeare supplies those for January; Milton those for February, Byron for March and so on to the end. The little book is quite unique and entertaining.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, have issued four beautiful wall banners illuminated with designs by Irene E. Jerome, whose artistic work is so well known everywhere. They are made by interlacing with ribbons four cards together. "The Joy Banner" is embellished with nasturtiums, and bears extracts from the writings of Drummond, Lowell, Rossetti and Faber, and a line from the psalms. "The Rest Banner" has delicate representations of sweet peas, and bears quotations from Robertson, St. Augustine and Whittier. "The Every-Day Banner" is enriched with a design in bachelors' buttons, and bears quotations from Havergal, Emerson and Dr. John Hall. "What will the Violets Be?" is ornamented with violets, and bears a poem by W. C. Gannett, which is the title of the banner.

Lee & Shepard also publish Sirs, Only Seventeen, by Virginia F. Townsend, the author of Marjorie Day and other charming stories. In this one she has given full play to her imaginative and descriptive powers in the incidents which follow each other so rapidly. The two principal characters are Dorothy Draycott and her brother Tom, a Harvard student, both very attractive as well as strong personalities. Most of the scenes are in Boston and its vicinity.

A second edition of I Am Well! has been issued by Lee & Shepard. This volume is described as being a description of The Modern Practice of Natural Suggestion. As Distinct from Hypnotic or Unnatural Influence. C. W. Post, the author, says of it that it was not sent out as a literary effort but as plain, common sense instruction easily understood. Vitality and strength are shown to be the instantaneous results of the process of mental healing, when man "discovers his true connection with eternal energy, and that knowledge brings with it a portion of the power of the Supreme."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston publish Three Boys in an Electrical Boat, by John Trowbridge. This is a tale of adventure most fascinatingly told, giving, however, a deal of valuable information in regard to the wonders of electrical inventions. The heroes of the story escape from a tyrannical guardian to a man-of-war starting on a cruise among the Bermudas to try some electrical appliances.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York, comes a beautiful edition of Benardin De Saint-Pierre's Paul and Virginia. The story is preceded by a very interesting sketch of the author's life. The volume is well illustrated by Maurice Leloir, and in its tasteful binding it will make a charming holiday gift to a friend for the library table or bookcase.

Two allegorical stories of considerable interest by Mary Putnam Jacobi, a leading champion of woman's rights who is the author of a book on that subject, has appeared in G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Autonym Library." One is entitled "Found and Lost," and the other "A Sermon on Notre Dame." The leading story first appeared in the Atlantic Monthly for April, 1860, and the second story made its first appearance in Putnam's Monthly for February, 1869.

Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors or excess will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug, no deception. Will also furnish remedies if desired. Address, Mr. Thomas Barnes, Box 554, Marshall, Mich.

A Reliable Sign.

Willie—I guess papa has said something that's made mamma awfully angry. When these callers go, he'll get it!

Clara—How do you know?

Willie—She's begun to call him "darling."—West Chester Critic.

He Owed Everybody.

Figg—Did I understand you to say that impecune was meeting his bills nowadays?

Fogg—Yep; on every corner.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Comes Every Week. For all the Family. Finely Illustrated. $1.75 a Year.

The Articles and Stories provided for 1895—the sixty-ninth year of THE COMPANION'S publication—will be equal in Number, Variety, Interest and Value to those of any former year. A Full Prospectus sent FREE.

Contributors for 1895.

Among the Contributors are the following eminent writers. Something of the character of the reading that will be given may be inferred from the few topics named below:

Mr. Gladstone will give in the next Volume of THE COMPANION recollections of his Physician, Sir Andrew Clark; a striking article of Reminiscences of his lifelong friend.

Two Daughters of Queen Victoria. { The Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein. The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).

The Bold 'Prentice, The Story of a Locomotive Engineer, By Rudyard Kipling.
A Paper of Reminiscences, By Robert Louis Stevenson.
A School Revisited, By the Author of "The Little Minister," J. M. Barrie.
An Editor's Relations with Young Authors, By William Dean Howells.
How to tell a Story, By Mark Twain.

And more than One Hundred other well-known writers.

Serial Stories.

The Lottery Ticket, By J. T. Trowbridge.
The Young Boss, By Edward W. Thomson.
A Girl of the Revolution, By Dorothy Nelson.
By Harold Frederic, C. A. Stephens, W. J. Long, C. M. Thompson, Warren L. Wattis, and others.

Boys' Opportunities.

In the U. S. Navy, By Secretary H. A. Herbert.
In the U. S. Army, By Capt. Charles King.
Teaching a Pilot, By Gustave Kobbe.
Life in the Coast Survey, By Rowan Stevens.
As a Locomotive Engineer, By Cy Warman.

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Are the comprehensive and unbiased Editorials on current events at home and abroad; the weekly Health Articles; the two thousand or more pieces of Miscellany,—Anecdote, Humor, Adventure, Science,—original or selected from the latest Foreign and American Books; the two hundred original Poems of the highest class, and a Children's Page every week, all profusely illustrated by the best artists.

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Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Oedema in Mare.

T. H.: Your mare, 14 years old, is troubled with the above named disease. Give her about 12 ozs. of raw linseed oil, and afterwards the following: Sulphate of copper, 1 oz.; pulverized gentian root, 1 1-2 ozs.; pulverized ginger, 1-2 oz.; nitre, 1 oz.; ground anise seed, 6 drachms. Mix and divide into 8 powders, giving one night and morning. The mare should have daily exercise. If the legs are swelled in the morning, hard-rub the legs well and give exercise. After the above powders are given, about once a week for four or five weeks, give 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water.

Scar on Mare's Foot.

J. M. S., Minnesota: It may be that the tendon has been lacerated, in which case it will be impossible to restore elasticity. If you have a suspicion that there is a foreign substances in the cut, there is no way to help the mare excepting to open up the part with a sharp knife and remove whatever keeps the mare from becoming sound. You are advised to poultice the foot for a full day, and see what will be developed. If there are indications of pus, open the old wound at once and clean it out thoroughly. Then with a feather apply to every part, chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. You must go to the bottom of the cut with this, and apply once a week. If the mare showed no lameness for some time after the part had been healed over, you must examine the foot carefully to see if it is not in any way affected. The fore feet of the horse or mare are frequently affected with corns. Try poulticing, and then examine the foot. If the lameness is then found to be centered in the old cut, open it up as directed.

Lame Mule.

J. R. F., Ohio: Make an examination of the hock joint to see if there is any heat or swelling. If you are convinced that the lameness is located in the stifle joint, give the mule a two weeks' rest and apply once a day for a space of five weeks all around the stifle joint biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. This should be continued for a week, washing off before each application with warm water and soap. In lameness of the kind you mention the application is frequently in the hock joint.

Black Knot—Hogs Kill Chickens.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Some time ago a question was asked about black knots on cherry trees. I have been told to take a gimlet and bore close to the root of the tree. Fill the whole full of sulphur and plug it tight. Try it.

For a hog that kills chickens, give the hog a big owl or a chicken hawk with the wing broken. This has been done and answered all purposes.—S. Peasmaker, W. Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

More Sawdust Manure.

I purchased last fall about 20 cords of horse manure from a sawmill stable employing twelve or more horses, where spruce sawdust is the only bedding used. Hogs had worked it over, yet it had been burned until it was as dry as ashes. I spread it upon three acres of land, a top-dressing in September, where the grass was badly run out, with little timothy and no clover visible. After one or two rains the grass where it was spread, showed considerable growth, and a bright green color, and the line between the manured and unmanured ground was visible a long way off. The hay crop this season was very light on the rest of the field, and very heavy where the manure was spread; mostly a dense growth of fine grass, but with large patches of timothy and some clover. This is not the first time I have thus used a cheap manure of sawdust or shavings, and it has usually paid well, so that I would amend the old proverb that "The race is not always to the swift," or the crop to the strong—manure. This fall I am to have the same material, but it will be spread this month on ground just plowed, and next year planted with beans or corn.—G. S. P., Maine.

To Teach a Colt.

A correspondent in Dumb Animals says: When I wish to teach a colt to carry a saddle, I first put a blanket on him, folded to about saddle size, then a surcingle strapped loosely. At the next lesson I make the surcingle quite tight; at the third lesson, very tight. At the fourth lesson I tie the colt to the hitching post, and put a boy on him. He soon gets accustomed to the weight and does not mind it; then I take the boy off, remove the blanket and put on the saddle; then put the boy in the saddle, letting him sit there for fifteen minutes, but moving himself about, and otherwise making himself conspicuous. Then I put the saddle on the horse, put the boy on horseback, and lead the horse about for fifteen minutes; then I give the lad the reins and let him gently exercise the horse for half an hour. After this course of training any man or boy can ride the colt, provided he has sense enough to manage him kindly.

The Price of Bread.

There is considerable agitation in different parts of the country over the price of bread. Bakers have made no reduction in price, and no increase in size of their loaves, though the prices of both wheat and flour are not more than half what they were a few years ago. Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Washington, has been making some investigations along this line. He says that the average weight of a number of 10-cent loaves purchased in Middletown, Conn., was 1 1-4 pound, thus making the price to the consumer, 8 cents per pound. It has been demonstrated that the best bread can be made at a cost not much exceeding 2 cents per pound. This shows an enormous profit on one of the chief food staples. While most farmers probably make their own bread, a small proportion of city and village residents do so, and the exorbitant prices paid by them for bread, lessen their ability to purchase other farm commodities. The present agitation is spreading and it is likely that it will result in lower prices.

Fall the Best Time to Plant Trees.

Fall planted trees are always superior to those set out in spring. In nine cases out of ten the trees will do better and the loss will be much less. The time for transplanting is about the latter part of September and October, selecting a time right after a rain, when the ground is moist. Planted at that time, the trees will immediately take root, and before cold weather is here they will get well established.

In the fall there will no longer be any demand upon the vitality of the young trees to produce leaves. The chief growth then will be root growth, and this is the great essential in young trees. Most of them are inclined to go all to leaves and wood growth. Spring planting tends to increase this leaf and wood growth at the expense of the roots. In the fall the ground and soil are warm, and if not moist they can be made so by applying plenty of water at the time of transplating. There will be several months after transplanting before severe winter weather will come, and by that time the roots of the trees will be pretty thoroughly established.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

C. A. Green, after quoting the above in his Fruit Grower, says: October is my favorite month for fall planting, but yet I have planted successfully even as late as December. Would rather plant in December than not at all. But S. W. Chambers' advise is good, as plants are undoubtedly often lost owing to late planting by the inexperienced.

Cheap Horses in Oregon.

Some items clipped from last week's papers do not speak very well for the present prosperity of farming on the Pacific coast:

Horses are very cheap in Oregon just now. A herd of 800 head, just off the range, were sold at an average price of $5 each recently, and a few days ago, at a sale of fine stock near Portland, a splendid matched team of sorrel mares were sold for $40, and a big bay horse brought only $22.50. Half a dozen years ago such horses would have sold readily for $100 to $150 each.

There is so much wheat and the price is so low that many farmers are leaving their wheat standing. In Spokane county, Ore., there are a number of fields of wheat, ranging between 100 and 200 acres each, and yielding 18 or 20 bushels to the acre, which the owners will not cut, as the returns would not cover the cost of harvesting.

The Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle of November 1 quotes wheat as follows: Sacks at city mills, per bushel, 23 cents; loose, 20 cents; bulk, country sales, per bushel, 19 cents. A bushel of wheat out there is of less value than a pound of creamery butter, which is quoted at 25 to 27 cents.

Feeding Corn Stalks.

Corn stalks have a greater feeding value than is usually accredited to them, and if farmers woud exercise more care in securing them in good condition this so-called refuse of the corn crop would be in more demand. In old settled sections corn stalks are worth 2 1-2 to 3 cents per bundle, a common stock being divided into two bundles at husking time, or about 16 hills to the bundle, and when the stalks are of medium size and properly cured, at the prices named, they are equal in value to good timothy hay at $10 per ton. Where a cutting box is at hand and the stalks are reduced to less than an inch in length, the whole dampened and sprinkled with meal, the feeding value is greatly increased over the small expense entailed in this preparation. The cutter that crushes, or shreds the stalk, when cutting them into uniform lengths, should be used, if possible. Owing to the liability to heat and mildew, stalks should be fed out before the warm weather of spring opens. If the stalks are to be fed whole they are made more palatable by sprinkling water over them strongly impregnated with salt; this salted water also adds to the feeding value of damaged hay, and if sprinkled over oats or barley straw, stock will eat it up much cleaner. Do not throw the long stalks taken from the manger, after being stripped of their leaves, into the barnyard, as it makes the handling of manure a tedious operation. Feed the poorest fodder during mid-winter, as stock will then eat a quality they would not touch when the spring is somewhat advanced.

A Dry Roup Cure.

Last winter we had several cases of the mumps in our family, and called in a physican for consultation, writes H. B. Geer in the Midland Poultry Journal. We were using a liquid solution for spraying the throats of the youngsters having the mumps, but our doctor stopped it, and gave us a prescription which we had filled. He recommended it to be the very best thing out for irritation or inflammation of the throat, and more easily applied than the fluids.

The children soon got well, and one day we took a notion to examine the dry preparation carefully, to taste it and to find out what was in it. Finally an idea struck us, and we went to the drug store and got a fresh lot of the mixture, and also got a little spraying machine or blower, that worked on the principle of a bellows—a little trick costing only ten cents. Then we went to a coup where we had a roupy hen and we treated her to a dose of the doctor's throat remedy. We blew it in her mouth, nostrils and eyes. The next day she was very much better, her roup having seemingly dried up. We gave her two more applications and cured her.

Shortly afterwards we got in several Plymouth Rocks from the country that soon developed distemper and strong indications of roup. We puffed the dry mixture into their eyes and mouth and cured them with two doses. Then we became quite anxious to know just what we were using, and so we went to the druggist and asked him. He informed us that the mixture which was in the form of a powder, was composed of sulphur, alum and magnesia, about equal parts.

We are glad to give this new remedy for roup to our poultry friends, free of cost. We like it for one reason and that is its dryness. It does not wet the head of the afflicted bird and thereby induce more cold and disease. It is cleanly, easily applied, and very effective. It starts the process of drying up and healing as soon as applied. It allays the fever and the bird soon gets well. In case of canker it is well to remove the cankerous growth before applying the powder. Take a blunt stick and remove the substance and then blow the powder over the affected parts thoroughly.

We have tried many roup cures, but the mixture of sulphur, alum and magnesia, equal parts, in a powdered form, beats all others we have tried. Give it a trial and report.

"AUTUMN SKY" UNDERWEAR.

Correct Shade is Deep Blue—Points on Overcoats for Fall.

My tailor tells me that the material largely in vogue for evening dress this winter will be rough worsted.

In overcoats for early autumn and winter we are to have green and heather, and dark green and gray mixtures. They will be full at the back with slits at the sides and a velvet collar stitched. It is prophesied that the long coat will be a thing of the past.

The single breasted frock coat with a button link as seen in the Prince of Wales' latest photograph is a passing fad and we may not expect to see it last.

The violent violet and saffron and green neckties, handkerchiefs and hose, however, are greatly in vogue. In fact, London is entirely given over to the greenery-yallery in its hues and colors.

Now the tailors are struggling with thorn-proof cloth for hunting. Herr Dowe's invention must hide its face with shame.

The suits consist of knickerbockers, coats and leggings all of the same material. The hang of the coat is perfect, the entire weight of the cartridges being left to depend from the back of the waist and not from the shoulders.

In underwear, darker blue is the favorite shade for autumn and winter—something like an autumn sky just before the sun has tinged it with crimson. Collars still remain very high, and the turn-down Eton gains in popularity.

I have found out the name of the hideous chignons which the English women are wearing. They are called Bath buns, and resemble what was once known as rats. They are placed on the back of the head with an elastic, and the hair coiled round, and round them, until a most terrific chignon is the result.

The hair is piled up and frizzed a la negresse in front, and then hats with lace crowns coming way out in front, are placed on top of this pile. A veil is worn around the head in most fantastic fashion.

Some of these hats are pretty, being covered with pink roses as far as the black lace brim.

Women are also wearing Homburg hats, which do not become them and make them look disagreeably masculine. I hate anything which unsexes a person, even in dress.—Vogue.

MABEL GOT EVEN.

And the Passengers in the Car Had Fun Over It.

She looked so pretty as she stepped aboard the car that the man with the cold in his head moved into the draft to give her plenty of room, and the conductor rang up two fares before he realized that she had given him a Canadian dime, says the Chicago Times. The long-legged little girl with her kept up an incessant stream of questions, but she answered them all pleasantly. The next time the car stopped a soldierly-looking lady got in and the pretty girl blushed very much as she greeted her.

"Is this your little sister," the soldierly-looking lady asked presently. "Do you know who I am, my dear? I am Harold's mother. I hope you like Harold."

"O, yes; he brings nicer candy than any of them. Only Mabel always makes me go out of the parlor to eat it."

The pretty girl, with an astonished blush, mumbled something about "crumbs" and "the carpet."

"Quite right, my dear," replied the soldierly-looking old lady, "and it is foolish of Harold to waste his money on candy—he will need it all by and by."

The pretty girl became two shades pinker and looked out of the window.

"Well, my dear," returning to the small girl, "I hope you will like me as well as Harold. But why do you look at me so closely? Is anything wrong with my bonnet?"

"No'm," ith an angelic smile. "I like you very much, and I don't think your nose is long at all."

"Grace!" said the pretty girl.

"My nose long! Mercy, child, who ever said it was?"

"Why sister did. She said that when she and Harold are married you better keep that long nose of yours out of her affairs or she would—why, Mabel, what on earth are you stopping the car for? This isn't our street!"

And as the passengers in the car looked back they were pleased to see that Mabel was shaking her with all her might.

He Wasn't Particular.

"Sir," remarked the rich father to the suitor, "after the investigations I have made into your character I can not give you my daughter Emma."

"All right," answered the persistent suitor, "then how about one of the others?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

A Bar to the Suffrage.

Mrs. Mont Martre—I didn't see you at the polls yesterday.

Mrs. Hubbers—No. The fact is I had nothing to wear but that old gray gown and I've worn that to two elections already.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 146, Delray, Mich.

Talmage's Sermon.

DR. TALMAGE PREACHES AN INTERESTING SERMON.

He Took for His Text, "They Enclosed a Great Multitude of Fishes, and Their Net Broke."

Brooklyn, Dec. 3.—Dr. Talmage chose as his subject for his sermon for the press yesterday the miraculous draught of fishes, taking his text from the words of Luke: "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes; and their net brake."

Simon and his comrades had experienced the night before what fishermen call "poor luck." Christ steps on board the fishing smack and tells the sailors to pull away from the beach and directs them again to sink the net. Sure enough, very soon the net is full of fishes and the sailors begin to haul in. So large a school of fish was taken that the hardy men began to look red in the face as they pull, and hardly had they begun to rejoice at their success when snap goes a thread of the net, and snap goes another thread, so there is danger not only of losing the fish, but of losing the net.

Without much care as to how much the boat tilts, or how much water is splashed on deck, the fishermen rush about, gathering up the broken meshes of the net. Out yonder there is a ship dancing on the wave, and they hail it: 'Ship, ahoy! bear down this way!' The ship comes, and both boats, both fishing smacks are filled with the floundering treasures.

I believe in revivals. The great work of saving men began with three thousand people joining the church in one day, and it will close with forty or a hundred million people saved in twenty-four hours, when nations shall be born in a day. But there are objections to revivals. People are opposed to them because the net might get broken, and if by the pressure of souls it does not get broken, then they take their own penknives and slit the net. "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes and the net brake."

It is sometimes opposed to revivals of religion that those who come into the church at such times do not hold out; as long as there is a gale of blessing they have their sails up; but as soon as strong winds stop blowing they drop into a dead calm. But what are the facts in the case? In all our churches the vast majority of the useful people are those who are brought in under great awakenings, and they hold out. Who are the prominent men in the United States in churches, in prayer meetings, in Sabbath schools? For the most part they are the product of great awakenings.

I have noticed that those who are brought into the kingdom of God through revivals have more persistence and more determination in the Christian life than those who come in under a low state of religion. People born in an icehouse may live, but they will never get over the cold they caught in the icehouse. A cannon ball depends upon the impulse with which it starts for how far it shall go and how swiftly; and the greater the revival force with which a soul is started, the more far-reaching and far resounding will be the execution.

But it is sometimes objected to revivals that there is so much excitement that people mistake hysteria for religion.

We must admit that in every revival of religion there is either a suppressed or a demonstrated excitement. Indeed, if a man can go out of a state of condemnation into a state of acceptance with God, or see others go, without any agitation of soul, he is in an unhealthy morbid state, and is as repulsive and absurd as a man who should boast he saw a child snatched out from under a horse's hoofs and felt no agitation, or saw a man rescued from the fourth story of a house on fire and felt no acceleration of the pulses.

Salvation from sin and death and hell into life and peace and heaven forever is such a tremendous thing that if a man tells me he can look on it without any agitation, I doubt his Christianity. The fact is, that sometimes excitement is the most important possible thing. In case of resuscitation from drowning or freezing the one idea is to excite animation. Before conversion we are dead. It is the business of the church to revive, arouse, awaken, resuscitate, startle into life. Excitement is bad or good according to what it makes us do. If it makes us do that which is bad, it is bad excitement; if it makes us agitate about our external welfare, if it makes us pray, if it makes us attend upon Christian service, if it makes us cry unto God for mercy, then it is a good excitement.

It is sometimes said that during revivals of religion great multitudes of children and young people are brought into the church and they do not know what they are about. It is my observation that the earlier people come into the kingdom of God the more useful they are.

One summer I stood on the Isle of Wight and I had pointed out to me the place where the Eurydice sank with two or three hundred young men who were training for the British navy. You remember when the training ship went down there was a thrill of horror all over the world. O, my friend, this world is only a training ship. On it we are training for heaven. The old ship sails up and down the ocean of immensity, now through the dark wave of the midnight, now through the gold-crested wave of the morn, but sails on and on. After a while her work will be done and the inhabitants of heaven will look out and find a world missing. The cry will be: "Where is that earth where Christ died and the human race were emancipated? Send out fleets of angels to find the missing craft." Let them sail up and down, cruise up and down the ocean of eternity, and they will catch not one glimpse of her mountain masts, or her top-gallants of floating cloud. Gone down! The training ship of the world perished in the last tornado! Oh, let it not be that she goes down with all on board, but rather may it be said of her passengers, as it was said of the drenched passengers of the Alexandrian corn ship that crashed into the breakers of Melita: "They all escaped to land."

A Grand Feature
Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

Big Rings for Women.

The latest fashionable freak among women who are blessed with pretty hands is to wear an immense ring, like a Roman Catholic Bishop's, on the first finger of the right hand. It used to be considered the height of vulgarity to place a ring on the index finger, but now this decoration is the dernier cri. The ring must be a superb one, and must partake of the slender and graceful daintiness of the "Marquise" circle. It must be solid, big and respectably ecclesiastic in its appearance. The feminine mind, always desirous of presenting contrasted effects to poor humanity, sees the delicately sarcastic anomaly of a little, white, frivolous-looking hand wearing a big, aggressively solid sort of ring.—Manufacturing Jeweller.

A Moving Mountain.

A traveling mountain is found at the Cascades of the Columbia. It is a triple-peaked mass of dark brown basalt, six or eight miles in length where it fronts the river, and rises to the height of almost 2,000 feet above the water. That it is in motion is the last thought that would be likely to suggest itself to the mind of any one passing it, yet it is a well-established fact that this entire mountain is moving slowly but steadily down to the river, as if it had a deliberate purpose some time in the future to dam the Columbia and form a great lake from the Cascades to the Dalles.—Chambers' Journal.

WIZARD EDISON'S FATHER

HE USED TO REGARD HIS SON THOMAS AS A STUPID LAD.

Lives Quietly in Michigan—Comfortably Situated in a Small House.

I called upon Samuel Edison, the venerable father of Thomas A. Edison the inventor, to-day, writes a Fort Gratiot, Mich., correspondent of the New York Sunday Advertiser. He resides about three-quarters of a mile from this place. Near the old home passes the Port Huron and Fort Gratiot Electric Railroad—a constant reminder of his famous son.

Mr. Edison's house stands well back from the road, almost hidden from view from the road by the splendid trees which surround it. Lake Huron can be seen from the rear of the house—"at times calm as a sea of glass, beautiful and blue and sunlit, and again dashing and roaring in wild fury against the pebbled shore, rising up in sublime majesty, and throwing the white spray from his foam-crested waves far inland." When one looks upon this view, and walks about among the great forest, with its pines, beeches, maples and oaks, with the delicious perfume of the wild rose filling your nostrils, you cannot but help to pause and think of the boy who had once known these scenes so well.

Having reached the door of the old mansion, I was escorted into a small narrow hall, the floor of which is covered with a bright oilcloth. From there I was ushered into the sitting-room, where I met the venerable fath-

SAMUEL EDISON.

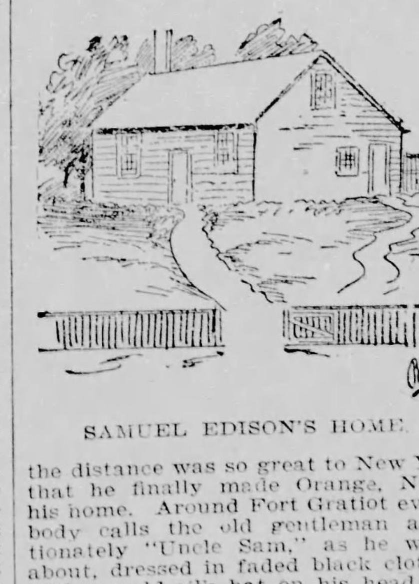
er of the inventor—a broad-shouldered but slightly bowed elderly gentleman, clothed in good, well-fitting coat and trousers. In the room is a cottage organ, and on a music rack I noticed a large photograph of Thomas Edison. On the organ there was a number of small photographs, some Indian work and sea shells. In the center of the room stood a large round table covered with a maroon-colored felt table cover, with decorations of white flowers and green leaves. A few papers and books lay on the table, with a basket of shells and a glass lamp. A gay rag carpet covered the floor.

"No," said Mr. Edison, "Thomas was not born here, he was born at Milan, Erie county, Ohio, in a brick house, which still stands, I am told. No, Tom was not a playful boy—he was very different from other boys. He never played much; he had a way of moping about the house."

The Wizard's Stepmother.

A middle-aged lady then came into the room and was introduced to me as Mrs. Edison—not Thomas Edison's mother, but his stepmother. The second Mrs. Edison is a well-built woman of medium height, straight as an arrow, with dark eyes and brows, and cheeks rosy as a girl's. Were it not for her silvery white hair one would think she was a woman under 40. There is not a wrinkle in her face. Mrs. Edison is a most cordial and agreeable person. She showed me over the house very kindly, all the rooms of which are neatly covered with rag carpet, except the kitchen, whose pine floor was white and clean. Mr. Edison has three children by his second wife, all girls.

Samuel Edison is now in his 91st year. He is of Holland extraction, but was born in Digby, Nova Scotia. He landed in New York in 1811, and removed to Fort Gratiot, Mich., in 1855. Thomas Edison had been exceedingly kind to his father—who has been all over Europe and has made frequent trips to Florida in the winter. "Tom is a good boy," said the old man. "He sends me around to have a good time." He said his son had a beautiful place in Florida, but too many people came around to see him and



SAMUEL EDISON'S HOME.

the distance was so great to New York that he finally made Orange, N. J., his home. Around Fort Gratiot everybody calls the old gentleman affectionately "Uncle Sam," as he walks about, dressed in faded black clothes, with an old silk hat on his head and a clay pipe in his mouth.

Is a Queer Old Chap.

One of the oldest settlers of Fort Gratiot said that 'Edison pere" was a "queer old chap," and as "for Tom Edison, why, as I remember him—well, no one thought he was very smart; he used to be called 'Edison's fool.' I remember how he used to sit about the store with his head in his hands, always moping and always in the way. His folks or any one else always had to speak to him half a dozen times before he would seem to hear or pay any attention; and I remember one day when asked if he was deaf, and I told him I didn't believe he could hear it thunder, he throwed up his head and scowled and said: 'I wish I was so deaf I couldn't hear it thunder nor see it lighten.'"

In a lovely spot in beautiful Lakeside Cemetery, near Huronia, I found the grave of Tom Edison's mother. The low marble headstone bore this simple inscription: "Harriet T."

Before I bade the old man good-by, I asked him if he was proud of his son.

"Well, I reckon!" he answered quickly.

Genuine Antique.

Mrs. Suburb—Is this the house you've been talking about? I don't like it at all.

Agent—It's the latest Queen Anne style, mum.

Mrs. Suburb—I don't like it. The kitchen opens right into the parlor, or nearly so.

Agent—Yes, mum, Queen Anne was a famous cook, mum. She named that fine old apple pudding, 'Brown Betty,' after Queen Elizabeth, mum. Queen Elizabeth was noted for doing things up brown, you know, mum.

Mrs. Suburb—And, dear me, the cellar is half full of water.

Agent—Yes, mum. In those old days people always kept water on hand, to use in time of a siege, you know, mum.

Plain Talk.
There is a preservative principle in SOZODONT that effectually preserves the teeth from decay. Rich and poor endorse it. No lady ever tried it without approving its cleansing and purifying properties. It outsells all other dentifrices. Ask for SOZODONT, and take no substitute.

One Higher.

Boy next door (to new boy)—Where d'ye come from?

New boy—From Tennessee.

Boy next door—Dell, ye tin'a in it. See? I'm f'm 'Leavenworth.—Chicago Tribune.

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

Fight at Blooming Gap, Va.

Editor Camp Fire:—To Gen. F. W. Lander's brigade had been assigned the perilous duty of protecting the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Cumberland, Md., and the various towns and strategic points in Virginia within a radius of 40 or 50 miles from that center at several of which his troops were quartered. On the 13th of February, 1862, Landers received information that a brigade of rebels under Gen. Carson had occupied Blooming Gap, a strong pass in the mountains seven miles beyond Cacapon river, whose turbid waters, swollen by the storms of winter, were deemed an impassable barrier to the advance of the federal forces. No bridge spanned the torrent, and the blackened buttress and crumbled pier gave evidence that the incendiary torch had been at work. Lander was then at Pawpaw Tunnels, on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad midway between Hancock and Cumberland, with a small force. He immediately marched to New Creek, in Hampshire county, Va., to join the detachment of troops at that point, where he also hastily concentrated all his available command. Taking twenty wagons loaded with lumber he proceeded to a point on the Cacapon river seven miles south of the railroad, and between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock at night he improvised a bridge 180 feet long, by placing the wagons in the river as a foundation, over which he marched his forces of 4,000 men, and advanced upon the enemy's pickets before the dawn of day. With 500 of the First Virginia cavalry under Gen. Anastanzel, he had designed to charge through the rebel camp at the gap, and then form immediately in his rear, cut off the retreat, and capture the whole force, after the federal infantry following up the cavalry charge, should have completed the discomfiture of the enemy. But the rebels had retired before Lander's approach, and when led by the general and his staff the cavalry flew through the gap, and beyond it they met no opposition. Colonel Anastanzel was at once ordered to push forward on the Winchester road with cavalry, reconnoitre, and if possible overtake and capture the baggage of the enemy. Gen. Lander meantime brought up Col. Carroll with the Eighth Ohio regiment and the Seventh Virginia, Col. Evans, for a support. Col. Anastanzel encountered the enemy at the head of the pass, two miles from Blooming. He was met by a sharp fire, and halted his command. On hearing the firing, Gen. Lander came up and led the charge, followed by Major Armstrong, assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Fitz James O'Brien, thke well known poet of his staff, and Major Bannester, paymaster United States army, who had volunteered for the expedition. A group of rebel officers were distant about 300 yards encouraging their men. Gen. Lander, being the best mounted, outran the rest of the party and cut off the retreat of the rebel officers. "Surrender, gentlemen," he said, coolly dismounting and extending his hand to receive the sword of Col. Baldwin, over whom an instant before he had appeared to be riding.

Five of the rebel officers surrendered to Gen. Lander and four others immediately afterward to the officers of his staff, among them the assistant adjutant general of the rebel general, Carson. By this time the rebel infantry, perceiving the small number of their adversaries, commenced a heavy fire from the woods, but the cavalry has recovered from its panic and now rushed up the hill. Gen. Lander ordered Anastanzel to charge up the road and capture the baggage of the enemy. The cavalry dashed forward and the advance guard soon overtook and turned fifteen wagons and horses out of the road. Col. Evans, of the Seventh Virginia infantry, now came up with his regiment and captured many more of the rebels. Col. Carroll, of the Eighth Ohio cleared the road as he went, both infantry regiments behaving admirably following and engaging the enemy to the last until ordered back. The pursuit was continued eight miles. The result of this affair was the capture of eighteen commissioned officers and 45 non-commissioned officers and privates, 33 of the rebels were killed and wounded, with a loss on the Union side of seven killed and wounded. During this engagement Lieut. Fitz James O'Brien was shot mortally, while in advance of his comrades and like the author soldier Winthrop immortalized his name with the sword as he had before proved himself great with the pen. Gen. Dunning, of Lander's command, returned to New Creek the same day from an expedition from Moorfield, 40 miles south of Romney, having captured 225 beef cattle and 4,000 bushels of corn. In a skirmish two of his men were wounded and several rebels killed.—N. P. Burt.

Stories of Sherman.

The author of "Sherman's March to the Sea," Adjutant S. H. M. Byers, has written most interestingly for the S. S. McClure syndicate of the great general. Says he:

"How well I recall the first time I ever heard the voice of General Sherman! It was at night, in the woods by the banks of the Tennessee river. It was very dark in the woods when our division slipped down to the water's edge and commenced entering the pontoons,.

"'Be as quiet as possible and step into the boats rapidly,' I heard a voice say.

The speaker was a tall man, wearing a long waterproof coat that covered him to his heels. He stood close beside me as he spoke, and one of the boys said in a low voice:

"'That is Sherman.'

"It was the first time I had ever heard him speak. Although a great commander at that moment leading many troops, still he was down there in the dark, personally attending to every detail of getting us over the river.

"Fifteen months of terrible experience in the prisons of the South passed. More than once I escaped, only to be retaken. At last, though, I did get away, and when Sherman's army, marching north through the Carolinas, captured Columbia, they found me secreted in a garret of a negro's cabin in the town.

"It happened that while I was a prisoner I had written some verses in praise of the great campaign from Chattanooga to the ocean. The song found favor with my prison comrades. It also soon reached the soldiers in the North, and before I knew it it was being sung everywhere. It was 'Sherman's March to the Sea,' and the song gave its name to the campaign itself.

"Our meeting, unimportant in itself, showed the simplicity and character of Sherman. It was in the woods. The columns had halted for the night and the tent of the general was pitched on a lone spot, away from the roadside. As was usual at army headquarters, an enormous flag was suspended between two trees. Nearby the horses of the body guards were picketed to long ropes, while the men either lay about on the grass or busied themselves preparing their supper. Not far away, in the woods and at roadsides, were the bivouacs of the tired army. I was but a stripling officer and was not a little abashed at the idea of appearing before the commander of the army. I found him sitting on a camp stool by a low rail fire. He was looking over some papers.

"'This is Adjutant Byers,' said an officer.

"The general dropped his papers, stepped right over the fire with his long legs, and seized me by the hand.

"'I want to thank you for your song,' he said, 'and I want you to tell me how you, there in prison, got hold of all I was doing. You hit it splendidly. I have little for you to do here at headquarters. There is little for anybody to do,' he said, after a while (I think he meant he did it all himself), 'but I want to give you a place on my staff. You must take your meals with me.'

"Now, for a prisoner of war just getting out of a horrible pen, a place on the commander's staff, with the privilege of eating at his table, was like getting into paradise.

"'Later you will get a horse and all you need,' he went on.

"That moment the cook, a great ebony-faced negro, came up, bowed very low, and announced supper. The general pushed me into the supper tent ahead of him. The well uniformed staff officers were already there assembled about a long, rude table of boards. Every one of them held up his fork and stared at me. The general introduced me, adding some complimentary things.

"'And I want you all to know him,' he said, 'and after supper you must hunt him up some new clothes.'

"'I have an extra coat,' said Surgeon Moore. 'And I have a pair of trousers,' said another.

"My wardrobe was to be renewed in no time. The bare anticipation of the fact restored my confidence. The general seated me at his right, and bade me make no ceremony about proceeding to whatever was before me. The meal was simple. It was the ordinary army rations, with a chicken or two added, which the cook had foraged that day on the march. I ventured to relate something of my experiences in prison. The general listened with the closest attention, and it seemed to me that from that moment he was my friend. It was the commencement of an attachment that lasted until his death, 25 years later."

"He paid small attention to appearances in dress almost no ..

"'There is going to be a battle today, sure,' said Col. Audenreid of the staff one morning before daylight.

"'How do you know?' asked a comrade.

"'Why, don't you see? The general's up there by the fire, putting on a clean collar. The sign's dead sure.'

"A battle did take place that day, and Cheraw, with 40 cannon, fell into our hands.

"When we reached Cape Fear River, in the Carolinas, we found there, at Fayetteville, a splendid arsenal, built in former times by the United States. Now it was used for making arms to destroy the government. Sherman burned it to the ground. But first he took me all through the building and explained its complicated machinery and apparatus. I was astonished that any one but a mechanical engineer could know all about such things.

"We went from the arsenal back to the breakfast table in an adjoining house.

"'This arsenal has cost a mint of money, but it must burn. It is time to commence hurting these fellows. They must find out that war is war, and that the more terrible it is made the sooner it is over.'

"I told him what Stonewall Jackson said as to not taking prisoners.

"'Perhaps he was right,' said the general. 'It seems cruel, but if there were no quarter given, most men would keep out of war. Rebellions would be few and short.'

They Exchange Hats.

"Well, sir," said a well-known Main street man, "I had an embarrassing experience this morning. I invariably sleep until the very last moment, and then make a rush for the breakfast table and the car. This morning I had but five minutes to get through eating and catch the car that passed my door. I fairly choked things down my throat, and, hearing the clang of the motorman's bell, I made a rush for the street. As I passed through the hall I snatched a broad-brimmed straw hat that was hanging on the rack, and just reached the corner in time. Then I dropped into a seat and took the morning paper from my pocket.

"It was not long until I heard a gentle tittering from some dry goods clerks in the seats behind me. They kept it up, and somehow I got an idea into my head that they were laughing at me. After a while I turned fiercely to one of them and asked what it was that seemed to amuse them so. He trembled and managed to gasp out that I had on my wife's hat. It was even so, and there was one of those long, gaudy, yellow pins that women use to keep their headgear in position sticking in it. I was so mad that I jerked it off and threw it into the street. Then everybody in the car roared and I felt truly furious. When I reached a hat store I stepped in and bought me a hat of the masculine variety.

"Several hours afterward my wife dropped in the store, and she was wearing my hat. There was a pin in the back of it and a little face veil swinging from the front, but it was my hat. I didn't say a word, and that woman is wearing it yet. What bothers me is that everybody found out the joke on me and nobody noticed it on her."—Louisville Commercial.

Politeness in an Emergency.

Col. William Nave's chivalry and politeness are household words out West. One day the colonel was a passenger on a Western train which was held up by train robbers. While the robbers were going through the passengers it was whispered around that the leader was none other than the notorious Jesse James. When it came to Col. Nave's turn to empty his pockets he said to the leader: "Am I correctly informed, sir, that I have the honor of being robbed by the celebrated Jesse James?"

"That's my name, sir," was the reply.

"Then, sir, I tender you my regrets and apologies," said Col. Nave. "I am mortified to say that I have only $3.80 in my clothes. If I had anticipated this distinguished privilege I assure you that I would have been better supplied with currency. However, I happen to have a blank check, and if you will allow me I will take a great deal of pleasure in filling it out, payable to your order."

"Well, I'll be blessed! You're a cool one," said the robber chief. "But I'll be hanged if you shall out do me in politeness. You can keep your $3.80 and your check, too."

"But I insist, sir!"

"Oh, you be hanged," said James, and he went on and lifted the next passenger's watch. — Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cents a box.

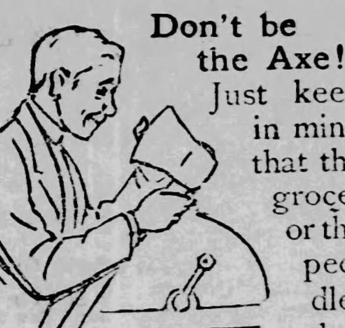
A Cute Trick.

The ruse of Rabelais, who, finding himself penniless at Amiens and wishing to go to Paris, had himself arrested and traveled there as a suspect at the king's expense, has been outdone. A stranded theatrical company, wishing to go from Dayton to Cleveland, caused the arrest of one of its members on a charge of opening a letter belonging to another member. The accused was taken before the United States commissioner at Cleveland, while the other members of the company were subpoenaed as witnesses. They, of course, secured his acquittal, and also their fees, amounting to $6.25 apiece. It was the most profitable engagement they have played this season, but the commissioner is willing to bet that they can't play it on him again.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

If Poisoned Don't Go to a Drug Store

The activity of the Medical society of the county of New York in bringing prosecutions against persons illegitimately practicing medicine has been so marked as to verge upon being intemperate. One of the evil results of this activity came to light recently in the case of a child who had been poisoned by carbolic acid and whose parents naturally sought the aid of the nearest druggist. This apothecary, it happened, had been so terrorized by the County Medical society that he refused to prescribe, fearing, probably, either that this was merely a decoy case, or even, if it were not a decoy case, any prescribing done by him would inculpate him in the eyes of this fierce champion of the letter of the law.—The American Druggist.

The Modern Mother
Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.



Don't be the Axe! Just keep in mind that the grocer or the peddler has "an axe to grind," when he tells you that he has something "as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. There can be but one reason—more profit to him by your use of the substitutes.

But how is it with you? What reason can you have for wanting to take the risk? Certainly not economy—Pearline leads to the greatest economy in every direction—saves the most money, time, clothes and health. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 336

COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN.

Make Them Simple After the Following Rules.

It is a comparatively simple matter to dress little children in pretty, becoming gowns; but after the reign of gamp waists and Empire frocks has passed and the awkward period between ten and sixteen begins, girls' clothes are a puzzling uncertainty in consequence of a little habit they have of growing out of them. Because they are tall, undeveloped, and difficult to deal with in the matter of dress, mothers often make the mistake of dressing them too old, copying too closely their own style of gowns, which serves to make their imperfections more noticeable. Simple gowns are always prettier and safer, while elaborate costumes and costly materials are never in good taste. Cheviots, mixed tweeds, and serges are used for school dresses, and crepons, challies, India silks, and crepe de chine for more dressy gowns. Their skirts, except in very thin material, are made with a gored front and side breadths, and two back breadths with a sloped seam in the middle; and are three and a half yards around.

A blue serge dress, trimmed with braid on the skirt and made with a three-quarters jacket opened over a plaid silk blouse vest, is sure to be a successful gown. An afternoon dress for girls in their teens is made of blue-gray and white cloth; the latter is used for the skirt front and the plastron. Brown braiding decorates the skirt panel, and a brown velvet fold divides it in the middle and edges it on either

side. The bodice is turned back with lapels of brown velvet, and the belt and side knot are of the same.

A simple gown of plain magenta wool is made with a full bodice and pointed shoulder capes, trimmed with narrow black silk gimp; and a belt and rosettes of black ribbon give it a very stylish effect. Another one is of blue crepon, and trimmed on the shoulder drapery with white guipure. The gathered chemisette is of white surah, and the sash and belt of white satin ribbon. A dress of red and brown shot cloth has a bodice and puffs in the sleeves of shot surah. The lower sleeve is of cloth, trimmed with bands of red satin ribbon, covered with string-colored lace, and the waist band is of the ribbon, tied in two rosette bows.

A pretty model for a girl 10 years old has a yoke of cream silk covered with lace, and the cloth is laid in three plaits on either side of the front and back. Lace insertion over cream-white ribbon trims the shoulder capes, and rosettes finish them at either end.

A gown made of the new honeycomb cloth, in a pretty shade of brown, has a jacket effect arranged with double revers, one of cloth and an upper one of velvet in a darker shade of brown. The lower half of the bodice is draped with brown silk, and the yoke is of velvet edged with a band of guipure embroidery. A new edition of the old-fashioned white wincey is very soft and durable, and especially pretty for young girls' wear; and, as it washes without shrinking, it has much to recommend it for use.—New York Sun.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have had wonderful success selling Dish Washers. Have not made less than $8 any day, and some days $15. Nearly every family buys one. They are cheap, durable and do the work perfectly. You can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes, without touching your hands to a dish. I believe any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can do as well as I am doing, as I had no experience. Anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family seems to want a Dish Washer. Write to the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. They will send you full particulars and help you as they did me. I do not write my experience boastingly, but because I think it a duty I owe to others in these hard times. MARTHA B.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

A well-known brilliant entertainer, who had just returned from a five years' tour in South Pacific seas, has many amusing tales to tell, among which is the following:

"I was ordering my advertisement in a Melbourne daily newspaper office one day," said the narrator, "when a tall, lanky countryman walked in and said he wanted an 'In memoriam' notice in the obituary column of the paper.

"'My ole guvnor died a year ago,' he explained, 'and I should like a bit o' poetry in the paper about him.'

"'All right,' answered the clerk; have you brought it with you?'

"'No,' said the rustic, 'can't you fix me up a bit?'

"'Certainly,' replied the clerk. 'Our charge for "In memoriam" notices is six shillings an inch.'

"A look of intense amazement passed over the countryman's face.

"'Good gracious!' he cried, as he made for the door, 'I can't afford that; my guv'nor was six feet high!'"—Melbourne Argus.

To Sing Vic's Praises.

Should Emperor William ever abdicate, he might become his grandma's poet laureate.—Baltimore Herald.

The Sunday School.

LESSON II., DECEMBER 16.

The Twelve Sent Forth.

Golden Text: As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matt. 10:7.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 10:5-16.)

5. These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not:

6. But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Isreal.

7. And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand.

8. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give.

9. Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses;

10. Nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves: for the workman is worthy of his meat.

11. And into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy; and there abide till ye go thence.

12. And when ye come into a house, salute it.

13. And if the house be worthy, let your peace come upon it: but if it be not worthy, let your peace return to you.

14. And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words, when ye depart out of that house or city, shake off the dust of your feet.

15. Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city.

16. Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.

Illustrative Applications.

Go not... and enter not: but go rather (v. 5). It is for the master to restrain as well as to direct his servants in his service. They are not to decide for themselves where and how they are to labor; but they are to hear and to heed his directions as to the field and the manner of their toiling. Nor are they to be guided wholly by the apparently greater need of one class or another of persons to whom they might go as the Lord's representatives. It may be that the Lord would have his own children trained more carefully by a pastor or teacher, when that pastor or teacher would prefer a work of evangelizing. It may that a mission-field near home is the one where the Lord wants added work done just now, in spite of the greater moral lack in a field beyond the seas. The Lord's way is the best way, whether it is the way we should have supposed to be the Lord's way or not. And the best way for any disciple of Jesus is to go or to stay, to do nor not to do, as his master shall call and direct him personally.

Freely ye have received, freely give (v. 8). If the measure of men's giving were proportioned to the measure of their receiving, what should be done with the gifts? When once the children of Israel were moved to give in this way of their material possessions, Moses, as the Lord's representative, had to send around and beg them to stop giving; for there was more than enough treasure in hand for all the needs of the hour (see Exod. 36:5-7). There is no such trouble as that in the church at the present time; and no Christian need hold back from giving and doing, through a fear that the surplus gifts cannot be disposed of. Time, influence, knowledge, strength, love, money, whatever we have received from God, we are enjoined to use for God; and not until we can say in all sincerity, "We have given as freely as we have received," can we know the true joy of right giving, or realize how much more blessed it is to give than to receive.

Get you no gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses; no wallet for your journey (vs. 9, 10). Jesus can take care of his followers without any dependence on human means; and he wants them to realize that he is able and ready to do this. All the wealth of the world can give no assurance of another day's earthly support. But the hand of Jesus can uphold and supply the faintest and most destitute of his children. Faith is better than funds for the life that now is. A promise of Jesus is such an earnest of to-morrow sustenance as no certificate of deposit in any bank can be. The only persons on earth who are sure of a future earthly support are those who have faith in Jesus as their Provider as well as their Savior.

Into whatsoever city or village ye shall enter, search out who in it is worthy (v. 11). A well-meaning man has a duty to find out who else is well meaning in any place to which he comes in the path of duty. He is not to suppose that, because only evil-minded ones are prominent at first sight, there are none of the better sort there. Searching out the right-minded is his duty. How common it is for those who come newly into a church or a community to expect to be looked upon as one worthy of attention and courtesy, and to feel slighted if he is unnoticed! He does not realize that it is his duty to search out those who are worthy, and come into sympathy with them.

I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves (v. 16). Why should we wonder that we are not always as well treated as we deserve, when we are honestly doing the Lord's work? We have no right to expect love and sympathy and fairness from those about us, with the world as it is. We are sent among the graceless and the evil, in order to do them good, whether they want to be helped or not. Wolves are not likely to be at the loving service of sheep; but if the sheep are among wolves in a loving spirit, they must be wise and harmless in their efforts to make the wolves sheep-like.—H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.

THE DEBUTANTE'S FIRST DINNER.

It is Better to be Inanely Silly Than Stupidly Silent.

"The first dinner of a debutante is almost as much of an ordeal as her first ball, and a much greater test of her capabilities," remarked a woman of the world, who had launched several daughters successfully, to the Philadelphia Times. "'Keep on talking,' I used always to tell my girls, 'even if you talk about nothing. It's better to be thought silly than stupid, and very young girls are bound to be either one or the other, as a rule.

"'It is a mistake to sit speechless at the first few dinners. Hostesses resent a dull-looking guest, and avoid asking dead weights a second time if they can help it. It really does not matter what you say. Recite "Mother Goose" if you like. People rarely listen to you, any way, and you must practice on somebody.

"'Gradually the facon de parler will come to you, and you can cheerfully join in the talk of the day without difficulty; but a habit of silence once acquired, and a reputation of dullness and stiffness once fastened upon a girl, and society votes her heavy and uninteresting, however pretty, accomplished and really well informed she may be. All that may be utilized later on, and will come admirably into play after she has acquired the art of talking, but in the beginning anything will do.

"'A well-known novelist has said that by usage only can you attain the art of society talk. Gradually, if you practice the system assiduously, you will be able to walk alone. Your unconscious phrases will become exactly like those of your neighbors. You will then only need to open your mouth, stretch the vocal cords and supply the necessary breath, and admirably constructed inanities will roll out without effort.'"

Got Well.

Deacon Humsted—Then I sewed up the cut with waxed ends and covered it with a coat of tar to keep off the flies, and the next day the old cow was as good as ever.

Dr. Cutter—You don't mean to say she recovered?

Deacon Humsted—Come out of it straight as a string, sir!

Dr. Cutter—Wonderful! truly wonderful!

Deacon Humsted—Yes, my son says that shows the difference between ametour and perfessional surgery.—Life.

A Business Man.

"No," said Mr. Halcede, "I ain't goin' to pay no ten dollars fer this suit. It's second-hand."

"Vat?" shouted Mr. Achheimer.

"I say it is second-hand. Second-hand clo'es is them that has been wore, ain't they? An' didn't I have to wear the suit when I tried it on?"

"Vat a pity," said Mr. Achheimer, in admiration, "vat a pity it vas dot you vas prought up to pe a farmer. You got a pizness head dot vas simbly owit of sight."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Seasons of "Has Beens."

It is feared that there will be a tremendous fall crop of Li Hung Changs in this country.—Washington Star.

One Way of Punishing Wives.

Dr. Jessuf Bloch, a native of Budapest, lodged on the ground floor of a house on Bulak street, where he had an extensive practice among the Turkish population. The flat above was occupied by a bey and his harem, composed of three or four women, who, as is the custom, were jealously secluded from the gaze of all male creatures.

During the night of the first earthquake Dr. Bloch lay on his couch sleeping the sleep of the just, and all unconscious of impending danger, when suddenly the catastrophe came. The earth trembled, houses rocked, cracked, and toppled over, and among the rest the house in Bulak street, which collapsed like a house of cards. The poor doctor started up from his sleep, when he saw, to his horror, the ceiling burst asunder, and amid a shower of miscellaneous articles, a couple of ladies dropped down upon him in the attire worn by the harem.

The doctor and the women escaped into the open air, and, in consideration of Dr. Bloch's innocence, the stern Mussulman refrained from taking vengeance on the Giaour. The two women, on being questioned by the grand mufti, were, however, drowned in the Bosphorus—i. e., not actually drowned, only symbolically, so to speak, for they were sewn up in sacks and immersed in the water, and immediately drawn out again, their expiation accomplished.—Neue Freie Presse.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 100,000

NEW PREMIUM OFFER—THE BEST WE HAVE EVER MADE.

By this time many thousands of our readers are in receipt of Part 1 of the "Man of Galilee" art series, and we believe that without exception, all will want the entire set. It has occurred to us that many of our readers would like an opportunity of earning, in two or three hours, the entire twenty-four parts, thereby saving not only the detail of ordering from week to week, but, also the entire amount of purchase money, as well as postage and time.

We therefore propose to enter up the names of every person who will send us a club of five subscribers to the Weekly Blade, with $5, so that the whole twenty-four parts of the "Man of Galilee" will be mailed regularly, one each week, to them. That is, we will present free a set of 24 parts of the "Man of Galilee" to every one sending us a club of five Weekly Blade subscribers (all at one time) with $5.

The most favorable time for securing subscriptions is from now until February, and any person at any postoffice can at any time raise a club of five for The Blade in a couple of hours? But we prefer some new names, of course.

Now, think of the magnitude of this offer! Here we offer a premium worth more than $5, for a club of five subscribers to The Blade at $1 each! Was ever a better offer made? Heretofore we have made some very liberal offers but we recollect none that will compare with this one. Send for specimen copies of The Blade, and see how quickly a club of five can be raised. Who will be first?

THE "NASBY LETTERS."

For a few weeks longer, we will offer to any subscriber, when he sends the renewal of his subscription, who will remit us $1 for the Weekly Blade, a copy of not only the "Nasby Letters" as a premium, but also his choice of any of the following books:

"Reveries of a Bachelor," "Lays of Ancient Rome," "House of the Seven Gables," "Cranford," "The Coming Race," "Dream Life," "Mosses from an Old Manse," "The Scarlet Letter," "Essays of Elia," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Twice Told Tales," "Paul and Virginia," "Story of an African Farm," "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," "Lucile," "Dreams," "Black Beauty," "One of the Profession," "Sartor Resartus," "The Idyls of the King," "The Pleasures of Life," "The Lady of the Lake," "Mornings in Florence," or "Rab and His Friends." All standard works, no trash.

Remember the $1 should be sent to The Blade direct, and not through an agent.

Understand, we mean exactly what we say. For one dollar mailed to us, we will send the Weekly Blade one year, a copy of either of the above-named books, and a copy of the "Nasby Letters." We believe that the above offer includes more reading matter for a dollar than it is possible to buy elsewhere on earth.

We have a few copies left of "Nasby in Exile," which we will substitute in the place of the "Nasby Letters," when desired.

OUR TEA SET OFFER.

Our readers will notice that we again announce The Blade's tea sets, which was so popular with housekeepers of The Blade two and three years ago. This time, however, we make a great reduction in price, and offer such clubbing inducements as will give you the choice of sending cash or clubs.

It will be noticed that we offer these sets very low for cash, BUT MUCH LOWER FOR CLUBS. We prefer to GIVE AWAY these sets for clubs. Why spend money for a new tea set when you can raise a club in two hours that will give you the tea set for nothing? Every Blade family needs a new set of dishes.

"THE TARIFF LAW OF 1894."

We have printed the new tariff law, complete, on a 4-page extra the size of The Blade's pages.

We will send a single copy for 4 cents (two 2-cent stamps.)

Two copies for 5 cents.

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If Objector Holman finishes his term in Congress he will have broken the record. No member of the National House of Representatives has yet served out his fifteenth term. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, was elected the fifteenth time, but was superstitious and publicly expressed his doubts about serving out his term. Early in his term he was taken ill and died. If Mr. Holman lives till the 4th of March he will have completed his fifteenth term, but the result of the recent election showed he tempted fate when he made the race for the sixteenth time.

The resolution passed by the W. C. T. U. against foot ball and inter-collegiate athletic sports is a departure on the part of that organization which will make it few friends among college students.

If the South had no better fighters than Kolb, the late war would have ended the first year.

The government printing of stamps is as much of a failure as the Democratic party.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Polonius.—What read you, my lord?
Hamlet.—Words, words, words!

The individual who, inspired by a laudable desire to ascertain what Mr. Cleveland recommends to Congress, and what he has to say on public matters, will most certainly repeat the words of the melancholy Dane as his comment on the 13,000 words of verbiage which Mr. Cleveland has inflicted upon the country. The length of the document would be excusable, did the ideas embodied therein correspond in importance with the space occupied in their exposition. But they do not. The message is devoid of any interest whatever save in its closing paragraphs, wherein the President treats of the bond issue and the need of currency reform.

Mr. Cleveland is evidently discouraged. He has lost his fighting temper. How much of this may be the result of his present attack of rheumatic gout, and how much because of his discomfiture over the overwhelming political defeat his party met at the November election, must remain a matter of conjecture. But the difference between the present lumbering document and the red-hot manner in which he threw down the gage of battle to the advocates of protection in his message of 1887, is most marked. The one breathed warfare and defiance, and was animated by the spirit which a leader feels when he marshals his hosts to decisive conflict. It bristled with telling sentences, which became political catch-words and campaign rallying-cries. That spirit is notably absent in the present message. The bulk of it is a wearisome rehash of facts with which the country is already familiar through the department reports. Every recommendation is a perfunctory one, referring Congress to some Secretary's report for further particulars.

Yet what a chance Mr. Cleveland had to sound the tocsin and rouse the intelligent masses of the American to the pressing need of currency reform! That need is patent to all who have studied the bundle of make-shift laws which constitute our financial statutes. What is needed is something that will call the attention of the mass of the voters to the need of a complete revision of the currency and banking laws. The opportunity was right at Mr. Cleveland's hand; he might have stirred the nation as he did in 1887, and in a far better and more righteous cause. But he failed to recognize his opportunity, and the task falls where it really should—into the hands of the statesmen of the Republican party.

The closing paragraphs of his message are devoted to this subject, and it embraces a defense of the recent bond issue and a recommendation of the so-called "Baltimore plan" of state banking to supersede the present system of national banks. But even this recommendation is made in a half-hearted way, and he mildly suggests that the plan affords a proper basis for needed legislation in this regard.

Perhaps the portion of the message which will be read with the most interest is the brief reference to the tariff. Mr. Cleveland abandons aggressive warfare on this. He says there should be no changes in rates of duty, except in three instances—that iron ore and bituminous coal shall be put on the free list, and that the differential duty on refined sugars, and the differential rate on sugar imported from countries which pay a bounty, shall be repealed. He recommends this in order to deal a blow at the Sugar Trust, and his somewhat caustic remarks on that huge monopoly have some of the old fire of his former literary style. The recommendation as to the amendment of the sugar schedule is one that should be acted on by Congress, and promptly; and both Republicans and Democrats should unite in doing it.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Within the twenty months of power of the present Democratic administration, it has found it necessary to borrow one hundred million dollars, issuing bonds for that amount, and imposing an interest burden of $5,000,000 a year on the nation.

These two loans of $50,000,000 each have been made upon the pretext of maintaining the gold reserve; but they were really made necessary by the deficiency of the revenues. The new tariff law fails so utterly to produce sufficient revenue to meet the government's requirements, that at the present rate of deficiency a third bond issue will be required by April next.

These facts bring vividly before the people two facts: That the low tariff policy of the Democratic party is destructive to national prosperity; and that the Democracy has not the statesmanship to formulate a revenue measure which can be depended upon to meet the necessary governmental expenditures.

The proof of both these propositions is before the people to-day. And, as like causes produce like results, we find the conditions of to-day the same as those resulting from the last low tariff—the "Walker tariff," which prevailed from 1846 to 1860.

Under that Democratic tariff our industries were practically reduced to one—agriculture. We did not manufacture enough of any of the great staple articles to supply our own needs. We had to buy the bulk of the manufactured articles we required abroad. The balance of trade was against us nearly all the time. The golden streams of the precious metal from California was shipped across the Atlantic to pay the adverse balance. Then came the Crimean war, which, by closing Southern Russia to the rest of Europe, sent wheat to $2 a bushel here, while the other cereals and wool shared in the increase of price. These adventitious causes postponed the inevitable results of the low tariff until 1857, when the hard times set in, as they generally do, with a financial crisis.

The low tariff then, as it does now, deprived the Treasury of enough revenue to meet governmental expenditures. And then, as now, the Democratic administration was compelled to run the country into debt, by issuing bonds, in order to get the funds to keep the government going.

By the winter of 1859-60 we had negotiated all the bonds for which we could find a market. Foreign investors were shy of loaning money to a government which was incapable of formulating laws which would produce enough revenue for its needs. During the last year of Buchanan's administration, our bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, were offered at from 12 to 15 per cent discount without finding any one willing to buy.

The same thing is beginning again. We have a low tariff which has depressed manufacturing, which does not provide for enough revenue to meet governmental needs, and a Democratic administration has begun the old policy of borrowing money to meet current expenses. Perhaps by 1896 the people of the country will have had a lesson severe enough to make them understand that the Democratic party is unfit to be trusted with power until it abandons its low-tariff fallacies and possesses statesmen with at least the rudiments of financial knowledge.

CHRISTENING THE ST. LOUIS.

We note with pleasure that the managers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in session at Chicago a few days ago, formally denied that Miss Willard, in her address at Cleveland, made any reference to the act of Mrs. Cleveland in christening the new steamer St. Louis, when launched at Cramp's shipyard, with a bottle of wine. This denial shows that these ladies have been impressed that the action of several local unions, in passing resolutions of disapproval of the act, were certainly indiscreet and probably presumptuous.

In point of fact, the act did not deserve criticism of any kind. The custom of breaking a bottle of wine over the prow of a new vessel as she slides down the ways into the water, is one that has come down through the centuries. It is in no sense a religious rite. It is simply a ceremony, originating in ancient times, which has not fallen into disuse as yet, whatever it may do in the future. It involves no question of temperance. It can not be said to set a dangerous example to any one, old or young. Why then object to it?

So far we have seen no reason assigned by any of those who have criticised Mrs. Cleveland. Before the ceremony, some ladies, allowing their zeal to outrun both their courtesy and their discretion, wrote her letters asking her to use a bottle of water instead of wine. Very properly, she paid no attention to these letters, but followed the ordinary custom. Then followed resolutions of criticism, as stated above, from some of the local unions. The ladies composing the latter apparently did not see that they were overstepping the mark. If Mrs. Cleveland were a member of the W. C. T. U., they might have some reason, perhaps; but she is not. And she is a total abstainer, too. At diplomatic dinners at the White House, where wines are considered necessary on account of the guests, she invariably turns down her glass.

We have no sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's political views in any shape; we regard his election to the Presidency in 1892 as an unmixed evil to the country; but we can see no reason why his wife should be criticised for what she did. In point of fact, as we said before, we have not seen a single reason alleged why she should not have done it. The evil of intemperance is a giant one, but the ladies who are working nobly and zealously to destroy it, can not further the cause by such actions as that under consideration. In fact they injure, rather than aid, the great cause whose end is to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM.

Some of the newspaper comments on the withdrawal of gold from the Treasury, in order to use it for the purchase of the new bonds, are absurdly childish in their lack of argument. They abuse the men who do this, as though the act were illegal. It is not, of course. But it ought to open the people's eyes to the fact that our financial system needs improvement. To maintain the greenbacks and Treasury notes of 1890 at par, it is necessary that they shall be redeemed in gold on demand. To do this, the Treasury must maintain a gold reserve. Practically, it has to provide the ultimate gold reserve for the country. This is a purely business function. It has nothing in reality to do with the actual sphere of governmental activity. If the government would retire its own notes, the maintenance of the gold reserve would fall upon the banks, where it properly belongs—quite as much as upon the iron mills to see that an adequate supply of iron is on hand, or upon the farmers to see that we have a sufficiency of breadstuffs and live stock for our food supply.

Going back to the matter of withdrawing gold to use it for bond purchases, it ought to be plain to even a tyro in finance that the Treasury officials have no possible right to inquire what is to be done with the gold, when any one presents Treasury notes and asks for the yellow metal. It is none of their business. These notes are promises to pay, and the government's faith is pledged to their redemption in gold, if the holder wants it. He simply asks the government to redeem its own promises, which it must do, or create a scare which would at once drive gold to a premium—or, what is the same thing, cause all our credit money to depreciate.

The weakness of the present system lies in the law which compels the Treasury to reissue its own notes. When they are redeemed, they ought to be retired. We have too much credit money for the coin basis of its value. The next Congress can do the country no greater service than by making a proper reform of our currency, which will retire the government from all its present functions as a banker for the whole country.

THE POPGUN BILLS.

It will be remembered that, immediately after its surrender to the Gorman-Brice Senatorial junta, and passage of the Senate tariff bill, the House passed the four so-called "popgun" tariff bills, and sent them to the Senate. A desperate effort will be made to put these four measures through at this session of Congress.

They provide for putting bituminous coal, iron ore, barbed wire and raw sugar on the free list. The plea of Wilson and his crowd is that these bills provide for "free raw materials," and therefore should be passed. This is absurd, so far as barbed wire is concerned. It is a manufactured product, not a raw material. There is no possible reason why it should be put on the free list, even under the Wilsonian theory.

These four bills are on the Senate calendar, all having been reported back from the finance committee of the Senate just as they went into that body, except the one putting sugar on the free list. The sugar bill was amended so as to put a uniform duty of 40 per cent on all sugars and abolish the differential duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugars, and the other differential duty of one-tenth of a cent against German sugars.

Raw sugar should be put on the free list, as it was under the McKinley law; but the present tariff law does not produce revenue enough to meet governmental needs as it is, and to make sugar free will, next year, cut off about $40,000,000 of revenue. This fact will be urged strongly to prevent the passage of this one of the four bills.

As to the other three, they should not pass, even if the minority in the Senate shall have to use obstructive tactics to prevent it. They have the authority of the American people for so doing, expressed through the ballot box at the November election. No more crushing condemnation of a party and its policy was ever expressed there.

CHINA BEGS FOR PEACE.

The Chinese government has realized the woful mistake it made when it relied upon mere numbers for victory in a war with a nation whose leaders have organized their armies on civilized lines, and armed their troops with modern arms of precision. The uninterrupted series of successes which have attended the Japanese have demonstrated to the occupant of the dragon throne that semi-barbarous China can not hope to cope successfully with her foe. Therefore he sues for peace. The proposition will go through the hands of the American ministers at Pekin and Tokio direct to the Japanese authorities, ignoring Secretary Gresham and his meddling offer of mediation.

That China would be compelled to take this humiliating step has been certain ever since the fall of Port Arthur, which was the Gibraltar of northern China. A force of ten thousand civilized soldiers, properly equipped, and drilled in modern warfare, could have held it against the Japanese indefinitely. Its fall was convincing proof, if such were needed, that the Chinese soldiery are no match for their Japanese opponents. It became clear, too, that nothing China can do can stop the victorious march of the Japanese to Pekin, and the fall of the Chinese capital. That would mean the fall of the Manchu dynasty, in all probability. Hence the only recourse was to sue for peace.

It is not known, at this writing, what terms China offers. It is reasonably certain that the full recognition of Korea's independence is one of them, and the payment of a heavy indemnity to Japan is another. But it is by no means certain that the latter power will accept them, no matter what they may be. She is the victor, and is entitled to name her own conditions. Hence it is probable that a proposition will be formulated by the Mikado's government, which will be handed to Minister Dun, our diplomatic representative at Tokio, to be by him forwarded to Minister Denby at Pekin, who will present it to the Chinese government. And whatever that may be, it will probably be accepted by China. The end of the war is in sight.

"THE MAN OF GALILEE."

We print in the usual place on the first page Coupon No. 6 for Part 6 of "Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Galilee." The list of engravings in this part is as follows:

1—Sight of House of Jaffa.
2—Panorama of Jaffa.
3—Road in Harbor, Jaffa.
4—House of St. Peter, Jaffa.
5—Bazar of Jaffa.
6—Jaffa from Hotel Window.
7—Mount Carmel.
8—Mount Tabor.
9—Jenin by Early Morning Light.
10—Bedouin Camp, Jezreel.
11—Nazareth from the East.
12—Street in Nazareth.
13—Column of Virgin, Nazareth.
14—Courtyard, English Orphanage.
15—St. Mary's Well.
16—Camels Feeding, Nazareth.

We are glad to find that so many of The Blade's readers are taking the series, and feel assured that every one will prize it as one of the most valuable works in their possession, and congratulate themselves on the absurdly low price at which they secured it through The Blade.

THE IMPERIAL WEDDING.

"The king is dead; long live the king!" This somewhat cynical French proverb was practically illustrated at St. Petersburg on Monday. The mourning for the dead Czar Alexander was turned into rejoicing over the marriage of Czar Nicholas to Princess Alix of Hesse. The capital on the Neva was in gay attire, and the streets were packed with tens of thousands of citizens, eager to welcome the imperial couple. Everything passed off as a wedding should, and joy reigned unconfined where sorrow and public mourning had so lately held sway.

Czar Nicholas began his reign well by issuing a manifesto which will popularize him with a vast number of his people. He has remitted various classes of debts to the crown, owed by subjects, including taxes in arrears and fines; many sentences of imprisonment are shortened, and he has declared the abandonment of proscriptions for treason against persons who have remained undiscovered for fifteen years.

The civilized world hopes that Nicholas is in this but beginning a work his father should have undertaken. The time has come when Russia's rulers should take up the march of progress, and begin the work of preparing the people for a representative government. It must come, and it is to be earnestly hoped that Nicholas not only appreciates the fact, but that he is great-minded enough to become the reformer his people have been so long awaiting.

While it is true the postoffice department was run at a loss of nearly $10,000,000 last year it does not seem just right that the government should begin economizing in the matter of gum on the new stamps.

The Louisville Courier Journal has a leader on "Beyond Gabriel's Trumpet." Without reading it we take it for granted it refers to the Democratic party.

The fellows who did not run for office on the Democratic ticket is the one who had a happy Thanksgiving and looks forward to a merry Christmas.

"We shall never see his like again," is what the people said when Bill Dalton was killed. But Bill Dalton was a mild Western zephyr compared with Bill Cook.

The W. C. T. U. women in New York should begin a fight on the living pictures in the opera-boxes as well as those on the stage.

A St. Petersburg cablegram says the new czar is threatened with blindness. The danger is past now; he is married.

Kolb has less courage and no more sense than Governor Waite, and that is about all that can be said of him.

Locomotives are said to be cheaper now than ever before. Now is a good time to buy for holiday presents.

Carnegie says it is a disgrace to die rich, and he is going right on preparing to die in disgrace.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The report of the commission sent to investigate the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory recommends radical measures in dealing with the civilized Indians, so called. The commission affirms, what every reader of newspapers knows to be true, that government in the Indian Territory has broken down. Neither life nor property is secure. In one tribe alone more than fifty murders were committed within two months, yet no one was brought to justice. The property rights of the individual Indians, solemnly guaranteed under the treaties, have been set aside by chicane and violence, so that, for example, 61 citizens in one tribe numbering 14,632 have enclosed and now hold more than one-third of the land belonging to the tribe in severalty. As for the general reign of terror existing in many parts of the territory, including unchecked outrages and robberies by marauding gangs, the holding-up of trains, and the looting of towns, the commission needs to add nothing to what is now common knowledge.

Those 25,000 Russians in New York who are about to take the oath of allegiance to the new czar should return to Russia and stay there. They do not make good American citizens.

Lady Henry Somerset comes to America once a year to reform drunkards. Are there no drunkards in England?

The suit for divorce, filed by Mrs. J. E. Addicks against her husband should end the efforts of that gentleman to get himself chosen as Senator from Delaware. If the members of the legislature have any sense of the fitness of things, they will drop Mr. Addicks, and lose no time in doing so.

Poor old Bourbon Kentucky! The official figures show that the Democrats carried the state at the recent election by only 2,073 majority. No wonder the Star-Eyed Goddess is homeless.

One of President Cleveland's consuls in Wales in an interview says the American tin plate industry is a myth. Better send the special government report issued by the Treasury department, which shows that in three months 46,466,355 pounds of tin were made in this country.

Minister McKenzie has notified the State department that Peru has issued decrees increasing duties on many articles. Our foreign trade seems to be on the rocks these Democratic days.

Populism has been overthrown in Colorado, but there is evidently still abundant scope for the work of reform in that state. A petition signed by the presidents of national banks and the heads of great business establishments to the number of between forty and fifty was presented to the governor, asking that the enforcement of the laws against gambling be suspended, and that the crime be allowed "under such regulations and surveillance as the police department may prescribe." The reasons assigned by the petitioners are that "it is detrimental to the business interests of the city of Denver to compel gambling halls to remain closed; that many buildings and parts of buildings are rendered tenantless and bring in no rent to owners thereof; and that a large amount of money is kept from coming into the city of Denver and being put into circulation by reason of such closing; and that trade and all kinds of business are affected thereby." There is certainly something wrong with a community whose leading men coolly ask that the execution of the laws shall be suspended.

There are fifteen Republican candidates for United States Senator in Nebraska. Manderson, Paddock and Thurston are the leading candidates, and either will make a good Senator.

The great difficulty about the Armenian massacres is the difficulty of getting correct intelligence. There is a great deal of Turkish oppression going on in those remote regions, aggravated by the marauding and kidnapping of the Kurds, and there is intense hatred between the Christian and Mussulman populations; and both sides, of course, exaggerate this feeling for the purpose of working on European opinion. But that the Turkish oppression is frightful there can be no doubt, and it is highly probable that some Armenian resistance was punished by wholesale massacre. This has always been the Turkish mode of repressing insubordination of any kind on the part of its Christian subjects. The truth is that there is no remedy for Turkish rule but its abolition.

The queen of Madagascar calls on her people to resist the French invasion. The Hovas are a warlike race, and our Gallic friends have undertaken a stiff piece of work in setting out to make war upon them.

John Bull is putting his finger in the pie, as usual. He has shrewdly waited until Japan has gotten China to the point of making a humiliating plea for peace, and now comes up blustering his demand for reparation for the Chung King affair, in which Japanese passengers, sailing under the British flag, were abused and robbed by Chinese. Of course this is simply a pretext for Great Britain to meddle, and become a party to the negotiations which will close the war.

BENEFITS OF ANTITOXIN.

The Medical News, of Philadelphia, publishes a very valuable summary of the results of the use of antitoxin, the new specific for diphtheria. In France, a total of 1,081 cases showed an average mortality of 24 per cent. In one of the hospitals in Paris the total mortality in the diphtheria wards for four years was nearly 52 per cent, while under the antitoxin treatment during six months of this year the mortality dropped to 24 1-2 per cent. In cases of simple diphtheria not requiring tracheotomy the mortality for four years was 34 per cent, and this dropped to 12 per cent under the new treatment.

In the group of cases requiring tracheotomy the mortality had exceeded 73 per cent, and this fell to 49 per cent. These are fair samples of the numerous reports presented, and they certainly indicate a great saving of human life by the use of the new remedy. In round numbers it saves the lives of at least half of those who under the best methods of treatment previously known and practiced would have died from the disease. The rapid introduction of its use in this country should be favored, even if a Congressional appropriation shall be required to establish a station for the production of the serum.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Does Giblet move in the best society?" "Yes; he has to move. He never pays his rent."—Texas Siftings.

Thief—How do you like your new quarters?

Counterfeiter (just in)—Oh, I guess they are no worse than the half-dollars I made that brought me here.—Detroit Free Press.

Teacher—Now Johnny, remember that it was Atlas that supported the world, but I want to try your power of imagination. Who do you suppose supported Atlas?

Johnny—His wife, I guess.—Philadelphia Record.

The Professor—There is evidence to show that one of the most famous edifices of antiquity was constructed principally of women.

His Wife—Which one?

The Professor—The Tower of Babel.—Harlem Life.

Stranger—Policeman, how often do the electric cars pass this corner?

Policeman—Well, if you are trying to take a nap, they go by every two minutes; but if you want to go somewhere, you have to wait half an hour.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Time is said to be money, and yet people have no scruples at all about taking up all of your time.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Why is that turkey so puffed up and vain-glorious?" asked the hired man of the farmer. "Ax him," replied the farmer.—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you believe that man is made of dust, Mr. Snip?" "Not all of them," said the tailor. "Dust always settles, and I know men who do not."—Leisure Hours.

Visitor at the Zoo—"What a long neck the giraffe has!" Companion—"Yes; it would take him a long time to swallow his pride."—Philadelphia Record.

Wife—"Tommy doesn't seem to be afraid of policemen." Husband—"Why should he? His nurse was a very pretty girl."—Life.

"Brother, do you feel sure of your ground now?" asked the evangelist of the new convert. "No, I cain't say that I do," replied the honest young farmer. "They's a morgidge on it for purty nigh all it's worth."—Indianapolis Journal.

Auctioneer—"Here gentlemen, we have a masterpiece from the brush of the famous painter, Schmierinsky, in a gold frame. Art patron—"I offer 3 marks for it." Auctioneer—"Three marks? But, my dear sir, the picture alone is worth that much."—Lustige Blaetter.

The trouble with the bulldog is that he sometimes chews more than he can bite off.—Galveston News.

An Irishman getting into a tramcar, found one place vacant, which he proceeded to occupy. "Sure," he said, "I came just in the nick of time. Arrah! If I was to come in now I shouldn't find a seat in the car."—Tit-Bits.

"Can you sweep and cook divinely?" he asked his sweetheart true.
"I can sweep and cook," she answered, "quite as well as you;
Can make your coat and trousers, your shoes and Derby hat,
Or fill the place of janitor in a domestic flat.
But I think our cook would suit you, as a maiden up to date;
Come, let me introduce her—she's a kitchen graduate."
—Detroit Free Press.

The woman emancipationist had tackled the serene old bachelor. He squirmed occasionally, but he retained his serenity. "Have you ever done anything for the emancipation of women, I'd like to know?" she said, coming down the home stretch. "Indeed I have, madame," he smiled. "I have remained a bachelor."—Detroit Free Press.

"Thank you kindly, ma'am, for the dinner," said the tramp. "I'll never forget your kindness to me; and now, if you'll excuse me, I'll be gettin' back to work." "Work?" asked the woman. "What is your work?" "Well, it varies, ma'am. From six to nine in the mornin' it's generally lookin' for breakfast. After breakfast I sleep an hour, and then get ready for dinner. Now, having dined, I must put in the afternoon lookin' for some supper."—Harper's Bazar.

Father—So you failed with every one of the six examiners? Student—Just so. I succumbed to the majority.—Fliegende Blatter.

A certain sage said he never knew a rogue who was not unhappy. Of course not; it is the rogues who are not known who are the happy ones.—Tid Bits.

"What is Cholly doing for a living now?" "Writing." "I didn't know he was literary?" "He isn't. He writes home for remittances."—Washington Star.

Kitty—What do you suppose her age is? Tom—I don't know. But a woman's age doesn't matter so much as how long she has been that age.—Puck.

Professor—Ah, mees! You climb the mountain. It was a great foot. Miss—You mean feat. Professor—Ah! Zen you climb it more zan once?—Tid-Bits.

Boarder—Madam, I have found a nickel in my hash. Mrs. Mealer—Oh, that's all right. I put it there. I thought I'd give you a little change in your diet.—Philadelphia Record.

Housekeeper—Half the things you wash are torn to pieces. Washerwoman—Yes, mum; but when a thing is torn in two or more pieces, mum, I count them as only one piece, mum.—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Talmage—The worst of it is that when one gets anything new in dress, at the end of the week your servant has it. Mrs. Crandall—That is, if you have the same servant at the end of the week.—Truth.

Impertinence Answered—Mrs. Brady (purchasing her first ticket)—Gev' me a ticket ter Paterson. Agent (pleasantly)—Excursion? Mrs. Brady (indignantly)—Its none av yez business whither it's an excursion or a picnic, or phat it's fer; just gimme th' ticket.—Puck.

"You wouldn't think, sir, that I once played with Booth in England?" "Dear me!" exclaimed the benevolent old gentleman, as he handed the wretched mendicant a quarter. "What did you play?" "The bass-drum, sir," answered the mendicant meekly; "but this Salvation Army biz is played out for me."—Puck.

She—Harry, they tell me such awful things! They say you have lost lots of money in gambling. He—Nonsense; I never gambled in my life. I've dropped a few thousand on Atching, and a few more on Readison, but that was bona fide investment. I never touch any stock which is at all uncertain.—Boston Transcript.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

There are 4,366 Protestant Episcopal churches.

There are eight Methodist congregations in Salt Lake City.

There are still 30,000,000 people in South America as yet untouched by missionary effort.

The Bible Depository at Shanghai, China, issued 133,525 volumes during the months of July and August.

During this century, over 160,000,000 copies of the word of God have been printed in over 360 different dialects and languages.

All told, there are about 400 missionaries engaged in work on the continent of South America, with its population of 37,000,000 people.

Gen. Booth has engagements to speak at over 500 meetings while in the United States, and is to visit not less than 70 different cities.

There is a widespread sentiment in the Presbyterian church in favor of changing "the week of prayer" from January to some time in the fall.

The Young Men's Christian association of the City of Mexico is devoting its efforts to stimulating the use and study of the Bible in the republic.

The Rev. Moses D. Hoge will celebrate, in February next, the 50th anniversary of his pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church of Richmond, Va.

The Rev. Dr. Rurnford, Bishop of Chichester, England, now in his 92d year, has just returned home from a pedestrian tour in Switzerland and among the Italian lakes.

The Rev. R. A. Thompson, a Scotchman of New Britain, Conn., who has been in Japan eleven years, has given $15,000 for a mission steamer, to be used in that country.

It is stated that in France scarcely 5,000,000 of the reputed Roman Catholics are worthy of the name, the rest being non-churchgoers, unbelievers, atheists and anarchists.

The Rev. Arthur W. Jenks, rector of the Episcopal church at Woodsville, N. H., will soon sail for France, where he will assist Bishop Niles five months in the acting rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Paris.

Gen. Booth, asked by a newspaper interviewer, "Do you think the millennium will come if the whole world is converted to the Salvation Army?" replied: "It would be very near at hand. If the newspaper men were converted, it would be a very long step in that direction."

Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, once had a talk with a Baptist minister, who insisted that there were several places in the Bible where immersion was unquestionably referred to. "Yes," replied the Bishop, "I recall two such instances where there can be no doubt as to the mode; one is where Pharaoh and his host were immersed in the sea, and the other where the Gadarene pigs were drowned in the deep."

Midland Hall, of the London Congregational Union, has sheltered 102,935 poor outcasts in the last decade. The "ministry of old clothes" and the ministry of old boots" supply 30,000 garments and 2,000 pair of boots to the needy ones annually. The union has more than twenty centers of Christian work, including a fresh-air mission, training and placing girls in domestic service, and aiding immigration.

According to statistics from a trustworthy source, Korea contains 600,000 Catholics, 180,000 of whom are male adults and the rest women and children, and 700,000 Protestants and Greek Christians, half of them adult males. Thus more than a quarter of the population is already Christian, so that the present war has, in the eyes of the European powers, a character of which account has not hitherto been taken.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, of New York, of which the Rev. John Hall, D. D., is the pastor, supports three large missions in the city, with ministers who devote themselves to special work among the poor. In these missions they have Sunday schools for the children, sewing classes for the girls, and training schools for the boys. This church is also erecting at a cost of $100,000, another mission building in a destitute part of the city.

ABOUT WOMEN.

A butterfly of diamonds, studded on the wings with rubies, emeralds and sapphires, is admirably effective.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis expect to pass the winter at the Victoria Hotel, which is the winter headquarters for the Southern colony in New York.

The Empress of Germany goes to bed ordinarily at 11:30, arises at 6, and makes the Emperor's coffee with her own hands. The family dine at 1, have tea at 5, and supper at 8.

Susan B. Anthony has taken the stump for the Populist ticket in Kansas, the explanation given being that the Populists voted for woman suffrage and that turn about is fair play.

Beatrice Harraden, the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," is as much devoted to music as books. Her favorite instrument is the violoncello, on which she is a splendid performer.

Arrangements are making to have each state in the Union represented by eight representative women at the great Atlanta Exposition, the appointments to be made by the several governors.

Mrs. Hardison is a farmer in Caribou, Me., and to occupy her spare time after attending to her dairy and household has picked forty-one barrels of potatoes this fall. She is no idler, though she is seventy years of age.

Miss Dora Reade Goodale, the poet of the Berkshire Hills, whose sister Elaine married Dr. Eastman, a Dakota Indian, a few years ago, is engaged to be married to Prof. Thomas Stanford, of the University of California.

A reporter in St. Petersburg recently conveyed in his description of the dress worn by the Czarina that it was an old-fashioned gown, and now the Press Censor has forbidden any Russian newspaper from commenting upon anything worn by her Majesty.

There are now three women physicians on the sanitary corps of the New York board of health—Drs. Alice Mitchell, Helen Knight and Frances G. Deane. They are under the same rules and are required to do the same amount of hard work as their masculine associates.

Miss Elizabeth Banks, who was once private secretary to the British minister to Peru, is going to try to persuade the women wage-earners that domestic service is preferable to shop and factory work. She will publish a series of letters in a London daily describing her own experiences as parlormaid and housemaid in English families. "In Cap and Apron" is the title of her letters.

NOTHING TO LIVE FOR

Tom: "What's the matter, old man?"
Reggy: "You know it has been the object of my life to win Jennie Van Dyke's affections."
Tom: "Well, you've won her affections, haven't you?"
Reggy: "Yes; and now I have no object in life."

—Brooklyn Life.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The forest and prairie fires in the Okaw River bottoms have finally been controlled.

Over $30,000 in gold bars and nuggets was taken out of an Indian mound near Knoxville, Tenn.

The King of Corea has appealed to the American minister for protection, believing his life in danger.

Ex-President Harrison advises Indiana's Republican assembly to enact no extreme partisan legislation.

Judge Isaac Howe, late Populist candidate for governor of South Dakota, died at his home in Redfield.

A detachment of the first Japanese army defeated a large force of Chinese in the vicinity of Matien Lien.

The first rain for four months fell in Arkansas, putting out the forest fires which had done great damage.

Three-fourths of the winter wheat sown in the western third of Kansas has been ruined by the drouth.

Eau Claire, Wis., is excited over the charge that two physicians hypnotized a young girl and assaulted her.

Almost the entire business portion of Marion, N. C., was burned Sunday. The loss is estimated at $125,000.

President Cleveland refuses to see any one not a member of his cabinet and Democratic leaders are displeased.

Joaquin Garcia Isazbalcate, the Mexican bibliographer and man of letters, died suddenly in the city of Mexico.

Republican managers of Nebraska have decided to abandon the proposed contest of the election of Holcombe.

Leaders of his party refuse to sanction Capt. Kolb's plan to have himself seated as governor of Alabama by force.

Owing to the December delivery and the holiday, bear influences are likely to control the wheat market this week.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller's annual report shows a falling off in receipts during the year of $13,836,540.

Madagascar replies to France's ultimatum by virtually demanding that the treaty wrung from her in 1885 be lived up to.

Firms controling one-fifth of the product of the broom and brush industry of the country, have formed a combination.

At Streator, Ill., the only distinctively Russian church in America was dedicated by Bishop Nicholas, of Alaska, on Sunday.

One and one half acres of ocean dock slid into Puget Sound, in Tacoma, Wash., carrying property with it and destroying life.

Engineers are at work surveying for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which is to be an air line from New York to Chicago.

In his report Comptroller Eckels advises a change from a bond to a safety fund security as a basis for bank circulation.

According to the British foreign office no demand has been made that a war ship be sent to prevent trouble at Bluefields.

R. C. Flower, ex-preacher and Christian scientist, is in jail at Chicago, on a charge of obtaining $45,000 by false pretenses.

The sugar trust has closed its refineries in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, throwing 50,000 men out of employment.

R. F. Nedrow, who committed a murderous assault on Edgar Scott, at Peoria, was freed by a jury, and citizens are indignant.

The Pacific coast's petition, with over 200,000 signatures, against the Pacific Railroads funding bill, was shipped to Washington.

Anti-trust distillers believe that President Greenhut's trip East is for the purpose of securing funds to fight the independents.

Gov. Pennoyer says that Japan "has followed my example by reminding President Cleveland to attend to his own business."

Prince Bismarck's health gives rise to apprehension, and the ex-Chancellor's physician has ordered his departure to Friedrichsruhe.

John Burns, the English labor leader, reached New York Sunday and was welcomed by Samuel Gompers and other trade unionists.

High officials of China have petitioned for the impeachment of Li Hung Chang, who is charged with corruption and treason.

China's peace envoy to Japan turns out to be a subordinate of an English baronet whose queen has rewarded him for faithful service.

Public men in Washington regarded the Sugar Trust's announcement that it would close its refineries as a "bluff" to effect legislation.

Americans are asked to contribute a cent apiece on Thanksgiving day, for the securing of religious and political freedom for Armenia.

In his annual report Secretary Morton suggests exporting dressed beef instead of live cattle, in view of the prohibition of foreign governments.

A Dubuque, Iowa, jury set at naught the testimony of medical experts, and gave the widow of Joseph Brunskill a verdict in a damage suit.

In his message to the South Carolina legislature Governor Tillman treats of the dispesary riots and the refusal of the militia to obey orders.

The Illinois Union of Chiefs of Police will ask the legislature to put control of the various forces in the hands of nonpartisan commissioners.

Four candidates are in the field for the short term Senatorship in Michigan. It is predicted that the real fight will be between Olds and Burroughs.

On Sunday the Chicago Trades Assembly discussed the proposed increase in the army, and appointed a committee to draft resolutions opposing it.

Chicago Russian-Americans, in mass-meeting, petitioned the czar to grant his people freedom of speech and religion and the right of assemblage.

Rector Watson burned incense during the services in St. John's Episcopal church at Kingston, N. Y., on Sunday, and charges will be preferred gainst him.

The backbone of the opposition to Stephen B. Elkins for United States Senator from West Virginia has been broken, and it looks like a walk-over for him.

Senator Sherman declares it was the intention of the founders of the government to make the secretary of the Treasury free from the dictation of the President.

Alderman Parks, of New York city, was sentenced by a New Jersey court to pay $500 fine and serve five months in jail for running a gambling house in Asbury Park.

Marriage portions after twenty years' service is what the female telegraph operators in England now ask of the Postmaster-General. They will all be forty or over then.

The body of the late Gen. John C. Fremont was removed from the receiving vault in Rockland cemetery and buried finally in a grave on the hill overlooking the Hudson.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that England is meditating a coup de main for the protection of her interests in China and has arranged a naval demonstration at Chusan.

Friends of Democratic Senators reiterate their declaration that it has been decided to pass a free sugar bill, and President Havemeyer said the works of the American Refining Company would be closed until the legislation was clearly defined.

Publishers' Column.

WANT A WATCH?

Then Here is Your Golden Opportunity.

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you, and at prices far below those charged in shops.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

Here are the watches we offer. All are stem winders and setters.

Offer No. 1—Gold Watch, Men's Size, $15.75.

The watch and casemakers of the United States have been trying to produce at a low price a watch that would be exactly like a $100 solid gold watch in appearance, time-keeping qualities, durability, etc., and have succeeded beyond their highest expectations. This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model, that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape, or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, 14 kt. fine, so thick that they will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from reliable watch makers. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold, which of course will wear for generations. The works contain the Logan celebrated Breguet hair spring—a regulator so simple that a child can work it, jeweled in all important parts with precious stones; compensation expansion balance safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be entirely unnecessary. The movement is made by the celebrated Elgin Watch Co., and is perfect in construction and durability. This watch is offered to "Blade" subscribers only, but any subscriber may buy all he wants for his friends. This watch comes in Hunting case only.

Offer No. 2—Men's Size Gold Watch, $14.35.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, and all improvements. It is an accurate timepiece, which looks just like a $100 solid gold watch. The case is guaranteed to wear 15 years. Watch clubs have been selling this watch for $ 8. Our price by registered mail, delivery prepaid and guaranteed, is only $14.35.

Offer No. 3—Men's Open Face Gold Watch, $11.50.

Men's size, open face, either engraved or engine turned, gold watch, $11.50. No. 3 is a magnificent gold filled watch, with Waltham or Elgin works. In the works are seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, etc. The manufacturers guarantee this case to wear 15 years, just like solid gold. This watch is open face only, stem winder, pendant set. Price by registered mail, $11.50.

Offer No. 4—Men's Open Face Solid Nickel Silver, $5.50.

Waltham or Elgin Watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance, and safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is made of a composition of silver and nickel, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. We send it to subscribers, delivery guaranteed, for $5.50. Screw case, dust proof.

Offer No. 5—Blade Special.

Open face or hunting case; Waltham or Elgin works. It has the appearance and most of the good qualities of a $200 watch. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made; that is, the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k. gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb-piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., is of solid gold. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish an accurate timekeeper. As a present it can not be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equaled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail, to any of our subscribers, for $22.00.

Offer No. 26—Men's Size—Open Face Silver, $6.50.

This is a seven jewel Waltham or Elgin, open face only, stiffened silver case. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy, solid coin silver case. This watch does not come in Hunting case—open face only—with a heavy beveled plate glass crystal, strong and durable. The dial is of white porcelain, either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $6.50.

Offer No. 27—Men's Size—Coin Silver, $10.00.

This is a solid, coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch, open face or Hunting. This is the newest silver case in the market, being the same model as our "Blade Special Watch No. 8." Heretofore this model case was only made in solid gold and high priced, gold filled watch cases, and it has taken so well that the manufacturer has placed this coin silver watch on the market. The works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all latest improvements. We will deliver this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $10.

Offer No. 28—A Strong, Cheap Watch, only $1.90, by registered mail.

This is a new, cheap watch for boys, and just the thing for farmers in the field, or the laboring man at work. Nickel plated, stem wind, and ordinary size of an open face silver watch. Very strong and will keep good time. Price, by registered mail, only $1.90.

"Crescent Street" Waltham Watch, Men's size—Pride of the Waltham Factory.

The best full-size Waltham watch is called "CRESCENT STREET." This watch is made from the very finest materials, each part being selected by expert workmen. Every wheel is perfect, every jewel is a precious stone, every pinion is polished to the highest degree. In fact, this watch is as the Waltham Company guarantees, "perfect in construction and finish." The Company also says in its catalogue that this is "the finest full plate movement in the world." The full plate is a recent improvement in watch making. It is a metal cap, covering all the mechanism, excepting the balance, thus saving many bills for cleaning. These celebrated works are full jeweled with red ruby jewels in solid gold settings. They contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator and double sunk dial, made expressly for this watch. The dial is genuine.

No. 102—Crescent Street, gold filled, 20 year, hunting or open face case	$37 00
No. 103—Crescent Street, gold filled, 15 year, hunting or open face case	33 25
No. 104—Crescent Street, 2 oz. coin silver, hunting or open face case	27 85
No. 105—Crescent Street, solid nickel silver, open face, dust proof case	25 00

"Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham—Men's Size.

"APPLETON, TRACY & CO." is one of the celebrated watches of the world. The works are full jeweled with 15 extra fine red ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting, Breguet hair spring, special adjustment to temperature, ochronism and position, and all the very latest improvements. This watch took the first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris, against all competitors, both American and Foreign. We will deliver this watch to any address in the United States, works as above, in:—

No. 106—Solid 14 kt. gold, 4[illegible] dwt., hunting case, only	$40 00
No. 107—14 kt. gold filled, 20 yr. hunting case	23 50
No. 108—14 kt. gold filled, 20 yr. open face	22 50
No. 109—2 oz. solid coin silver, hunting or open face	17 50
No. 110—Stiffened silver, open face, only	15 50
No. 111—Solid nickel silver case, openface	12 75

LADIES' WATCHES.

Offer No. 15—Solid Gold, $22.00.

The works are manufactured at Waltham or Elgin. They are made of the finest materials, carefully selected. The jewels are all cut and polished in Europe, where secret processes are handed from generation to generation. The dial is made of the finest porcelain, and the hands of blue tempered steel. The case is solid 14 kt. United States assay, handsomely engraved. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $22.00.

Offer No. 16—Gold Filled, $13.50—Waltham or Elgin.

Is a lady's gold filled engraved watch, guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear fifteen years. The works contain seven jewels, exposed pallets safety pinion, and all improvements. Price, delivery guaranteed, $13.50.

Offer No. 17—Solid Gold, Waltham or Elgin, $16.00.

Is a lady's solid gold hunting or open face case, very delicately engraved, contains a Waltham or Elgin movement, seven jewels. A perfect time keeper. Postpaid, $16.00.

Offer No. 18—Gold Filled, Ladies' "Skylight" Watch, $12.00.

Is a 14 kt. gold filled engraved "Skylight" Waltham or Elgin, guaranteed to wear twenty years. The case is made by placing two heavy sheets of 14 kt. gold, reinforced between with a thin sheet of stiff composition, which makes a perfect case for protecting the works. The ring, joint plugs, thumb piece, hinges, and every part subjected to constant wear, are solid gold, while the gold is brought down over the edges of the composition metal and joined in such a way that even an expert is obliged to cut the case to find that it is no solid gold. We will deliver this watch for $12.00. Open face only.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price that we may understand clearly what you want.

If you are not a subscriber to The Blade, add one dollar to prices above stated when you order, and we will enter you on our subscription list for one year. Address,

"THE BLADE," Toledo, O.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It Is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of a composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1 25
½ dozen teaspoons	80
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2 35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1 35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2 00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1 15
½ dozen table knives	2 25
dozen table knives	4 25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are not sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA

And the Weekly Blade One Year for Three Dollars.

COMPLETE IN 30 HANDY VOLUMES, OVER 12,000 PAGES.

We are now ready to supply a new edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia, the original edition of which sold at $30 per set. It is a clear reprint of the Edinburgh and London edition of this great work, with very large additions upon topics of special interest to American readers, and giving American statistics of population down to and including the census of 1890.

This great Encyclopedia contains more than 27,000 specially prepared articles, giving pointed, practical, explicit and most instructive information both for the student and the general reader, free from ambiguous technicalities. It comprises THIRTY small, compact volumes, in paper covers, and the 30 books will weigh about 13 pounds.

READ OUR OFFER!

We will send a full set of this edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia, comprising 30 volumes, and a copy of the Weekly Blade one year for THREE DOLLARS.

Or, we will send the Encyclopedia alone for $2.50.

The Encyclopedia will be sent by mail, postage paid. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

PLATED SILVER GOODS.

The following list of small articles are sent postpaid by registered mail. Ask for "The Christine" Goods, triple plate on white nickel.

	½ doz.	1 doz.
Teaspoons	$2 00	$3 75
Tablespoons	4 00	7 50
Table forks	4 00	7 50
Dessert forks	3 50	6 50
Dessert spoons	3 50	6 50
Sugar shells, each		85
Butter knives, each		1 00

PLATED SILVER GOODS.

Which Are Sent by Express, at Buyer's Expense.

These goods are "The Christine," triple plated on white nickel, all same pattern, and in rich box:

Berry spoons, each	$2 50
Pie knives, "	3 00
Fish knives, "	3 00
Fish forks, "	2 25
Oyster ladles, "	3 00
Soup ladles, "	3 50

ELEGANT HOLLOW WARE.

Beautiful new designs, superbly finished, either triple or quadruple plated. By express at buyer's expense:

	3 plate.	4 plate.
Sugar bowl	$1 75	$2 25
Cream pitcher	1 75	2 75
Spoon holder	1 75	2 75
Pickle castor	2 25	3 25
Butter dish	2 75	3 25

WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.

Prices Reduced—Better Grades and New Styles.

Some months ago we discontinued the sale of mackintoshes, but have now made a new arrangement whereby we are enabled to supply better goods, at about a third less than our prices last spring. We offer both single-texture and double-texture goods, sewed and seamed. These goods are not pasted together, but substantially sewed. We prepay express charges, and deliver these goods at your nearest express office.

In Men's goods we offer three grades, breast measurement ranging from 36 to 46 inches, each coat 53 inches long, of double-texture goods, handsome plaid lining. In ordering, care must be taken to send the correct breast measurement, as changes can not be made. Here are the styles and prices:

Men's Waterproofs, With Capes. Men's Waterproof.

Men's dark blue (F 27) or black (F 23), sewed and seamed, double-texture, delivered at any express office in the U. S., prepaid $6.00
(Our former price, $8.85.)

Men's plain Henrietta, double-texture, sewed and seamed, black (22) or blue (23), delivered prepaid to any express office in U. S. $7.00
(Former price, $9.85.)

Men's double-texture gray wool (28), storm coat and general overcoat, delivered prepaid to any express office in U. S. $7.00
(This is a new offer, and a coat that once retailed at $18 to $20.)

Ladies' Waterproofs, With Capes.

Women's single-texture diagonal black (F 23), or blue (F 27), delivered prepaid to any express office in U. S. $4.50
(Former price, $5.95.)

Women's double-texture Inverness, plain black (22) or blue (23), delivered prepaid at any express office in U. S. $7.00
(This is a new offer and magnificent goods.)

The same, (22) or (23), with triple capes, detachable, collar on capes, delivered prepaid at any express office in U. S. $8.00
(This last triple-cape garment is a new style and a new thing in waterproof garments.)

All remittances must be sent to "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

THE MOTHER WHO DIED TOO.

She was so little—little in her grave,
The wide earth all around so hard and cold—
She was so little! therefore did I crave
My arms might still her tender form enfold.
She was so little, and her cry so weak
When she among the heavenly children came—
She was so little—I alone might speak
For her who knew no word nor her own name.
—Edith M. Thomas in The Century.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Shinichiro Kurino Has Arrived at the Legation in Washington.

Shinichiro Kurino, who has just succeeded Goyo Tateno as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of apan in the United States, is still a young man, but 44 years of age. He was born in Southern Japan, and comes of a very distinguished old family. After a most liberal education in

SHINICHIRO KURINO.

all of the branches in his native country he came to the United States and entered the law school at Harvard. While here he studied the customs of the country carefully, and on his return to Japan he became a clerk in the home foreign office, where he was promoted rapidly. In 1882, 1884, and during the early part of this year Mr. Kurino was sent into Korea upon delicate diplomatic missions and he has also visited Portugal and France on missions for his government. For several years he was at the head of the political section of the home foreign office—a most important post in Japan. Here all treaties with foreign countries are arranged and agreed upon. Mr. Kurino is already at the Japanese legation in Washington.

MY HENRY.

He's jes' a great, big, awk'ard, hulkin'
Feller—humped, and sort o' sulkin,-
Like, and ruther still-appearin'—
Kind as ef he wuzn't keerin'
Whether school helt out er not—
That's my Henry, to a dot!

Allus kind o' liked him—whether
Children 'er grown-up together!
Fifteen year' ago and better,
'Fore he ever knowed a letter,
Run across the little fool
In my primer class at school.

When the teacher wuzn't lookin',
He'd be th'owin' wads; er crookin'
Pins; er sprinklin' pepper, more'n
Likely on the stove; er borin'
Gimblet holes up thue his desk—
Nothin' that boy wouldn't resk!

But, somehow, as I was goin'
On to say, he seemed so knowin'
Other ways, and cute and cunnin'
Allus wuz a notion runnin'
Thue my giddy fool-hed he
Jes' had been cut out fer me!

Don't go much on prophesyin',
But last night whilse I wuz fryin'
Supper, with that man a-pitchin'
Little Marthy 'round the kitchen,
Think-sez-I, "Them's baby's eyes
Is my Henry's, jes' p'cise!"
—James Whitcomb Riley.

AFTER ANOTHER HOLIDAY.

"Bock Beer Day" Suggested as One to be Kept by the Schools.

Lawyer Trude, who is president of the board of education, has had many callers who had "views to express" on the question of holidays in the schools, says the Chicago Tribune. One of these callers, having waited several hours for his turn, was invited in by the great barrister, who is better known to-day than any lawyer in Chicago.

"What can I do for you?" asked Mr. Trude.

"I tot I'd come an' see yeez 'bout de holidays in de schools."

"Well, you are the ninety-seventh to-day. However, what is your objection to holidays?"

"Me objection?"

"Yes, what have you to say against holidays?"

"No objection at all. I wanted to

"BUT BOCK BEER DAY DO BE THE FIRST DAY IN THE YEAR FOR PLEASURE!"

see if yeez would trow in anudder one, but in me place we don't have holidays when we want thim. Dey do us no good at all, at all. Dere is won day that we all would lik to have so as the children could enjoi it wid de family."

"What day do you want?"

"Bock beer day. Ef yeez could give us that wan day out of school sure we'd be willin' to sind the kids all the other days in the week, incloodin' the Farth of Juli. But bock beer do be the first day in the year for plaisure, Misther Trood, for de old wimmen and de kids."

"Well," said Mr. Trude, "your request is not so much further out of the way than some others, and I may conclude to recommend it."

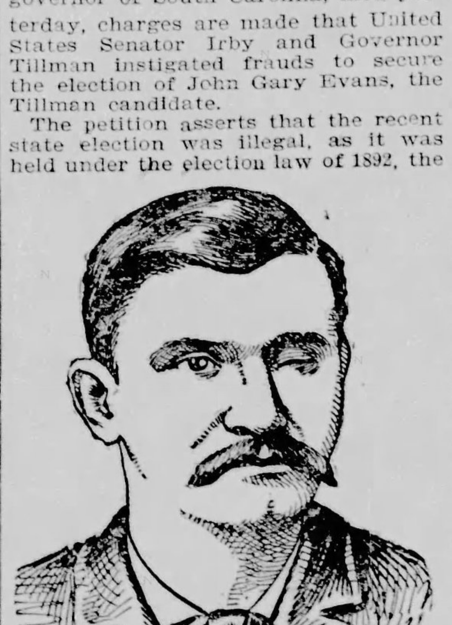
"Ah, that's a foine man ye air, and it will be remimberin' yeez that we will whin the day do be comin'."

FRAUD IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dr. Sampson Pope Wants to Have a Hearing.

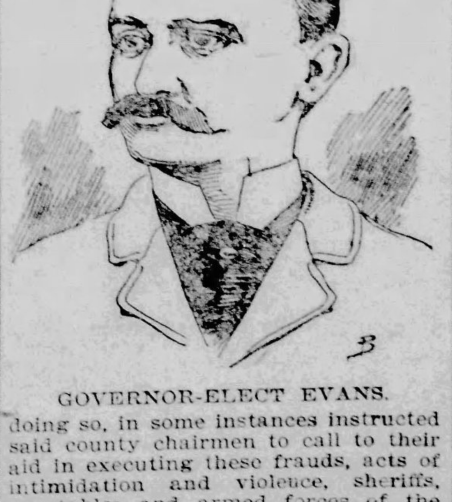
Columbus, S. C., Nov. 28.—In a petition to the general assembly asking for an investigation of the recent election which Dr. Sampson Pope, the defeated independent candidate for governor of South Carolina, filed yesterday, charges are made that United States Senator Irby and Governor Tillman instigated frauds to secure the election of John Gary Evans, the Tillman candidate.

The petition asserts that the recent state election was illegal, as it was held under the election law of 1892, the



GOVERNOR TILLMAN.

provisions of which are declared to be in direct violation of the state and the United States constitutions. It is alleged that the polling places were barricaded and obstructed so that thousands of Pope voters were prevented from voting; that managers unlawfully rejected many Pope votes; that managers fraudulently abstracted Pope votes from the boxes and substituted Evans ballots, and that supervisors of election gave out thousands of illegal registration tickets to Evans voters. The petition declares these frauds, intimidations and acts of violence committed by supervisors, managers and partisans of John Gary Evans were committed in very many cases at the immediate instance of county chairmen of the Democratic party, who in turn received their instructions and orders for such action from John L. M. Irby, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee and United States Senator, and from Benjamin R. Tillman, governor of the state of South Carolina, whose sworn duty it was to care that laws be faithfully executed, but who so far from



GOVERNOR-ELECT EVANS.

doing so, in some instances instructed said county chairmen to call to their aid in executing these frauds, acts of intimidation and violence, sheriffs, constables and armed forces of the state, if necessary, for their accomplishment."

Request is made that this contest of election be determined by legal procedure.

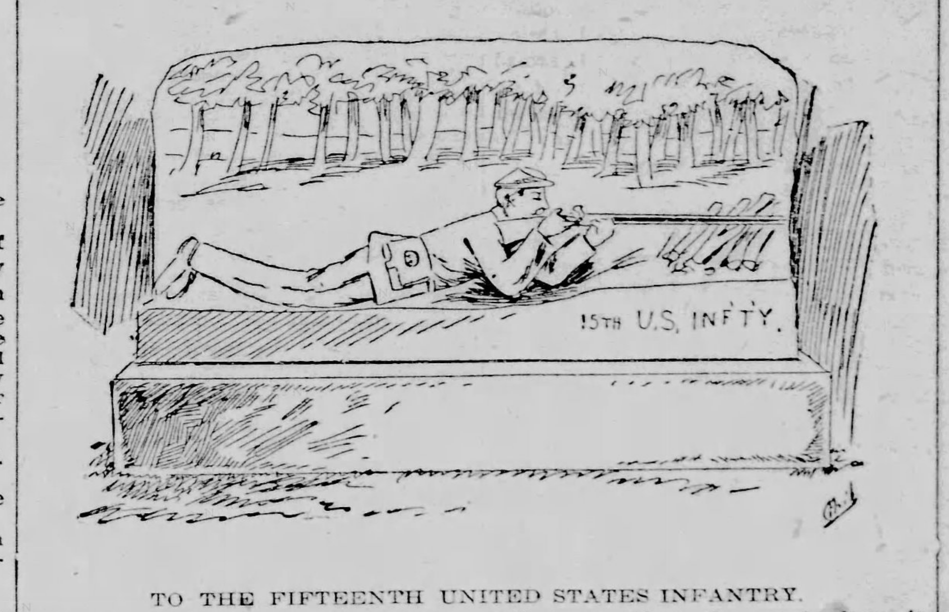
Accompanying this petition was a concurrent resolution that Dr. Pope be heard before each body of the general assembly; that he have witnesses summoned to prove his allegations, and that pending the contest returns for governor shall not be opened and tabulated.

CHICKAMAUGA'S BLOODY HILLS

A FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD NOW HELD AS SACRED GROUND.

The Hills and Valleys Where Heroes Died by Hundreds Now Beautified by the Government.

There is not a single recorded vote of opposition to the half million dollars appropriated by Congress for purchasing and beautifying the tracts, highways, etc., included in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, which is now being marked in such a way as to illustrate actual movements in the bat-



TO THE FIFTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

tles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. The absence of opposition is fair presumptive evidence. Congress being a body representative of all sections, political and geographical, that the plan is a national one; that it has appealed to and awakened the national pride and interest.

The design, as it now stands, is without an historical parallel. No government, no nation, has ever undertaken to purchase and restore any of the fields of its great battles and place upon them by means of monuments and tablets a complete and impartial showing of the movements of each side. Of the two examples which could be at all compared to this enterprise, Waterloo is but a fragment, and Gettysburg has only lately admitted any markings or memorials of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Bloody Chickamauga.

In no battle of the late war were so many states represented, troops being present from all but five of those comprising the Union in 1860 and lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

Further, the North and South here have an equal interest in recording the deeds of their gallant sons, since the battle may be safely called a drawn one, leaving no actual advantage with either side. The killed and wounded during the two days' struggle exceeded, for the number engaged and the time of fighting, not only the losses in any other of the great battles of our civil war, but those of the notable engagements of modern Europe.

The first necessary step taken in the matter was the purchase by the United States government of ten square miles of the Chickamauga battle ground.

This ground lies entirely in Walker county, Georgia, within two miles of the Tennessee line, and about ten miles from Chattanooga. It was, fortunately for the purpose, not in the line of the recent growth and improvements of the environs and suburbs of this city.

A considerable portion of the land was very poor and unfit for farming. This part lies to-day in its wild state, exactly as it did on the date of the battle, 31 years ago.

Where there were farms the government purchased, condemning, in case the owners refused to sell, but permitting them to remain, where they desired to do so, as tenants at a moderate rental.

All the old houses and farms of the date of the battle have been carefully preserved and indicated, as has every existing landmark, by lettered metal tablets, and no improvements will be made which will materially change the appearance of the ground.

The entire track is either level or gently rolling, with a few sharp hills in the western part—the final little turbulences of ground, which are the breakings away of Missionary Ridge—and some upland toward the eastern boundary, which is partially formed by Chickamauga Creek.

In the barren portions of the flatwoods limestone crops up through the surface, among stunted pines and scrub oak, and offers, ready to hand, the best material for the 40 miles of beautifully finished Macadamized drives which have been built within the park, all of them having been carefully held to the lines of the old highways, existent at the time of the battle. The improvement and beautifying will consist in these lovely shady drives, in clearing out the woodland, planting avenues of fine trees, grassing the entire tract, and, possibly, in the rebuilding of several historical structures destroyed at the time of the battle.

The main entrance of the park, however, centers in its monuments, of which there will be upward of a thousand, counting all, from the modest square of granite, with its inscription or bronze tablet, to the most elaborate and imposing pieces of sculpture.

Of the 29 states which had troops engaged in the battle, 23 have commissions now actively co-operating with the national commission in locating battle lines and preparing for the erection of state monuments.

Nearly every week, now, sees some state commission or association in Chattanooga, and at the park; planning, consulting, deciding upon locations; and monuments are being put in place daily.

Instead of each state erecting a single monument to its men who fell upon this field, each marks the many positions of its different bodies of troops at important and crucial moments during the two days' fight by many monuments.

The states have made or will make, appropriations to cover this expenditure. Of these monuments Ohio alone will have 55 at a cost of $95,000, and New York has appropriated $81,000 for her monuments.

Miles of Monuments.

All down along the line of battle, which runs almost due North and South through the park, and nearly parallel with the old Lafayette road, here, where the forces came into fierce collision, where they clinched and swayed and struggled on the evening of Sunday, September 20, the shafts and tablets and pyramids of marble, granite and bronze gleam singly, and in twos, threes and clusters, between the boles of the big trees.

They have more of variety and individual interest, these battle monuments, than those ordinarily seen in cemeteries. The state commissions, which received bids and plans for monuments from designers and manufacturers all over the country, in turn submitted them for suggestion and criticism, to three survivors of each military organiztion intended to be represented.

The suggestions and decision of these three were not, in all cases, final, the state commission deciding, if any of their plans were inexpedient, and the national commission maintaining a censorship upon the inscriptions, that only such as are historical records of the battle be used.

This method of selection has introduced freshness—a touch of crudity, if you will; yet, as a whole, the monuments have benefited by it, and many of them are indeed beautiful as well as oddly original.

The pictures made by the bronzes are wonderful. The sun comes glimmering through the leaves above them, strikes upon the uplifted bayonets of the fighting men, glows upon the smoke of the guns and illumines the faces toward you over the shoulders of the charging force, till you see the battle sweat and grime upon them, the agony in dying eyes—fast glazing where pity holds the canteen to dying lips, and almost fancy you hear in these silent autumn woods the din of conflict again.

The Second Ohio infantry monument, down on the line, is a single enormous acorn, in brown granite, standing six or eight feet high, on a low heavy base that contains the inscriptions.

Near this acorn monument are three memorials erected by the United States to its regulars. On that of the Fifteenth infantry is a lifesize granite in high relief, a soldier, lying at full length behind a barrier, with his gun rested, ready to fire, his face at sharp keen attention.

A dozen steps away another granite soldier, his gun at his shoulder, kneels upon the front of the Sixteenth infantry monument. The third has also a reclining figure firing through a rail fence. Here the man's form is much smaller and the whole in slighter relief.

Up at headquarters, where the engineers, bookkeepers and chief of construction forces have offices in the historic Dyer house, there are heaps of unexploded shells which have had their charges drawn and are to be used in the construction of monuments to mark the spots where officers of prominence were killed or mortally wounded.

The place, crowning a beautiful wooded upland, where Gen. Lytle fell is already so indicated. Upon a triangular granite base rises a pyramid of shells about nine feet high. One side bears a bronze tablet reciting his titles and the date and circumstances of his death.

One granite monument has little bronze rifles bolted upon the front of it framing its inscription. The graceful cenotaph, an ashlar dressed granite black, erected by the United States to mark the position of Battery M, Fourth United States regular artillery, has bronze flags, furled, draped over its wrinkled front, and of Captain Goodspeed's Battery A, First Ohio Light artillery, has a diminutive cannon and balls of metal attached to it.

Observation Towers.

The United States has erected five observation towers, 70 feet high, substantially constructed of steel and iron. They stand upon various heights of the battlefields, and the adequate reward of a climb to their upper galleries is a view beautiful in itself, and giving a comprehensive outlook over the field upon which the tower is located.

One of these observatories stands upon Snodgrass Hill, sometimes called by the soldiers Horseshoe or Battery Ridge, the highest ground in that part of the field. This is the elevation which was held so stubbornly all through that terrible Sunday of the 20th by that gallant old Virginian known to his men in affectionate familiarity as Pap Thomas.

From the balconies of this tower you look down on many monuments. Completed shafts, foundations put down, positions marked by lettered boards, dot the slopes in every direction; for it was here that the most desperate fighting of that hard fought field took place.

The beautiful monument of the Second Minnesota is just east of the tower.

A Chain of Parks.

All historic spots in the city of Chattanooga will be marked with handsome bronze tablets, so that the visitor can follow the course of the siege; and this, with tracts yet to be purchased at Sherman Heights and on

ACORN MONUMENT.

Lookout Mountain, and the necessary roads to reach them, marked along their course with tablets showing the movements of troops, will, it is conceded, make this chain of parks—or system of parks, as it is called—like nothing else ever attempted.

The work begun in 1892 will be completed in 1895. A year from now—or, to be more exact, on the 19th and 20th of September, 1895, the anniversary of the great battle—Chattanooga, the ambitious young city of the new South, will be thronged with its thousands upon thousands of visitors from every possible quarter of the United States, Congress having appropriated $20,000 for the formal dedication of the great park on these dates.

ODD LITTLE PARAGRAPHS.

The majority of flowers are odorless.

Fruit perfumes are counterfeited with acids.

A state lunch in China contains 146 dishes.

The law of Ashantee limits the king to 3,333 wives.

If a crawfish loses an eye, a new one will grow in its place.

The heads of all venomous serpents were an ancient cure-all.

Destruction of forests is modifying the climate of Mexico.

Gloves began to be generally worn in the twelfth century.

The new English bicycle is to be worked by both hands and feet.

Women have some form of suffrage in twenty-eight states and territories.

The giant tortoises of the Galapagos Islands are almost extinct.

Leaden water pipes were used long before the time of Henry VIII.

American invention has three times revolutionized the art of war.

The oldest existing oil well is the Rockwood, four miles from Oil City.

A Startling Announcement.

The Rev. George R. Dodson, the popular Unitarian minister of Alameda, tells rather a good story at his own expense. While spending his summer vacation at Skagg's Springs one of his greatest friends was a fellow boarder, a little girl about eight years old. The two were constant companions, and the child daily accompanied the clergyman on his excursions in the neighborhood. One evening the little girl remarked to her fellow diners:

"I like going out with Mr. Dodson."

"Why?" queried a stranger, hoping to draw the child out.

"Because he has no morals," was the startling reply.

When the summer boarders had recovered their equanimity, they instituted an investigation, the upshot of which was the discovery that the curly-haired maiden possessed an insatiable craving for stories. This desire was frequently gratified by Mr. Dodson, but unlike the anecdotes of the child's mother, the minister's tales were never pointed with a moral for the youngster's government.—San Francisco News-Letter.

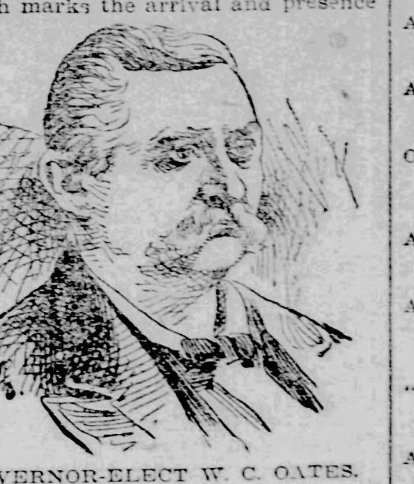
The Round of Life.

The London Times reaps $15,000 a year by its births, marriages and deaths columns.—Buffalo Courier.

THE ALABAMA MUDDLE.

Kolb and Oates Have Both Taken the Oath.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1.—Since daylight this morning the streets of Alabama's capital have resounded with the tramp of armed men and the roll of drums, and the early morning sun has glistened upon hundreds of bristling bayonets, all of which marks the arrival and presence



GOVERNOR-ELECT W. C. OATES.

of a portion of the state militia to participate in the inauguration of Governor-elect W. C. Oates. The mere presence of troops on this occasion is not an unusual occurrence in itself. It has long been the custom for the state militia to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. There is one unusual feature in connection with their presence, however, each of these men at the direct orders of General Jones carries 40 rounds of ball cartridges for his rifle with other rounds close at hand. As they trudge steadily up the streets in close order there is shown in their manner and bearing a readiness for whatever may come. There is another body of men on the streets who

CAPT. REUBEN F. KOLB.

make no display of force but who are easily recognized. They are tall, gaunt countrymen, with sullen faces and attired in rough clothes and slouch hats. They came in town in small groups within the past 24 hours by train, wagons and mules. They don't appear to be armed, make no boast or bluster, but go about with a cowed air and gaze wrathfully upon the militia. They come here at Captain Kolb's request to see him sworn in as governor "by the grace of God," but without the form of law.

At Capt. Kolb's residence there was held a secret caucus of Populist leaders.

At 11 o'clock a message was received at the state-house that Capt. Kolb had taken the gubernatorial oath in a down-town office, and was coming to the state-house to make his speech.

Gov. Jones has issued orders to give free access to the state-house grounds as long as those who enter behave in an orderly manner.

Kolb was sworn in by James W. Powell, a justice of the peace.

Then the Axe Fell.

Signora Lucia, daughter of Signor Crispi, is engaged to marry Prince di Linguaglossa. Lingua longer Lucy, etc.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WHAT THE MOON SAW.

A rocky, ragged road ran on, so broad and high,
High and so wild, between the forest and the sea.
The fair, fond sea that caught the azure of the sky
And held it close and warm, or tossed it lovingly.

The deep, dark stretch of wood—oh, it was fair to see!
Fair with wild apple, oak and balmy beech and fir;
A group of yellow lilies clasped the old oak's knee,
And nightingales sung all night long to the traveler.
A nun's grave lay hid in vines and glistening dew,
With mossy stepping-stones down to the ferns below.
Over the heaped-up pile a shadowy blackthorn grew,
And in the tall grass-tangles waved a sloe.

A picture beautiful the wandering old road made,
Now high, now low, between the sea and purple wood.
And yet, never one awestruck traveler's footsteps stayed,
Ah, me! not one on the glorious highway understood.

"What a wretched piece of road!" they cried; "these dense old trees
Have kept the coolness from us since the early morn."
And then they slept again—'mong beauties such as these,
Slept, slept until the proud postilion blew his horn.

And can it be they see no grace in the emerald bands
That lie across the fallen rock? In the swaying vine,
Or the gracious, splendid pine that holds out honest hands?
In the silver cups that spill the sunset's yellow wine?

No grace, no beauty in the broken, rambling road
That ever winds away yet ever lies alone?
No tenderness where the blue sea meets the floor of God,
Nor where the white flower lays its face against the stone?

But now there comes a weary, fainting, fair-faced one;
Stopping to rest, she drops her burden by the grave.
She hums the anthem when the leafy ripples run,
And smiles in tears to whispers of the incoming wave.

Crossing her breast, she kneels with joy unspeakable:
The grace, the rest, the peace go with her down the way.
"My soul is strong," she sings, "as river running full.
My life is sweet for what I saw of heaven to-day."
—Agnes E. Mitchell, after Hans Christian Andersen.

In the Horrid Front of War.

Cannon balls made of mud instead of iron, and painted, appear to be partially responsible for the Chinese defeats.—St. Louis Star Sayings.

The Leaven Working.

They positively will not have the Sabbath violated by a lariat-throwing and steer-roping match at Springfield.—Kansas City Star.

Pampered Porkers.

Cracked wheat is becoming the favorite feed for cattle and hogs. They will want cake and pie next.—Delphos Republican.

SAVE THE SCRAPS

Anybody out of employment can make big money manufacturing waste material at their own home that is now thrown away, by turning it into a useful product of great demand. Send stamp with name and address for information how to do it. PEERLESS MANUFACTURING CO., Box 153, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Agents for Manicure and Toilet Preparations. Samples and full particulars on application. E. M. Saul, 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—At once, good agents in every locality to sell the most practical Weather Strip ever manufactured. Send 25c for sample. Address John H. Thomas Mfg. Co., Piqua, Ohio.

I HAVE FOR SALE a desirable FARM in Pulaski county, Missouri, near S. L. & S. F. Railway. Address G. B. SHUBERT, Richland, Mo.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON EDITOR

THIS LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds
And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And none about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps, to wake it;
Bright happiness is standing by,—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,
Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pain to win it.
Oh! there's a slumbering good in all,
And we perchance may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand,—
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed light and joy about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them.
Oh! this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it:
The fault's our own if it is not,—
This life is what we make it.
—Selected.

HOME TALKS.

SOME WHOLESOME TRUTHS FROM A BUSINESS WOMAN.

How Success May Be Obtained by Both Men and Women—There Is No Royal Road.

Upon the title page of a book recently published, appears this quotation:

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

Proceeding upon such ground as this, the author goes on to give her message to women, very much of what she says in a general way, however, applying equally to men. She is preaching the necessity of self-dependence, which she calls self-salvation. "Use, action," she says, "these are the means by which all growth is accomplished." And again: "The ability to stand alone without fear, no matter how empty the purse nor how hard the winds of adversity blow, is the most precious possession a human being can have. Remember it takes strength to stand alone. Whenever we can do it we have reached a point which gives us the mastery over all obstacles. Indeed, there are no obstacles to a determined, unyielding will."

The whole history of man's accomplishment proves this to be true. There is no phase of successful effort that does not pre-suppose persistency and fearlessness, and these can only come from the feeling that you can master circumstances instead of allowing circumstances to master you.

Whatever is true for men in this way is also true for women, although it has taken long for them to even begin to have a realization of this fact. "Woman," writes this author, "is something more than woman. She is an individual, a spark from the divine center of all life, the same as her brother, and as an individual, and not as a woman, must she shape her destiny, and stand or fall. As an individual, her first duty is self-development. Not as daughter, sister, wife or mother must she think of herself, but as a person, a unit of a mighty whole, who can be of no service to others if she herself is not made symmetrical and strong in mentality, which also includes what is called her physical being. On the perfection of the unit depends the perfection of the whole body of mankind, which in reality is an indivisible expression of God. And woman is a unit. She is mind, pure mind or spirit, and pure spirit is sexless."

The whole object of these earlier pages in this book entitled Women in the Business World, which is, by the way, one of the publications of The Arena Company, of Boston, is to arouse in woman the consciousness that there is in them strength enough, force enough, power enough to stand alone, that only in that way can true self-development be reached,—that kind of development which makes the glory of both manhood and womanhood. It does not render woman any less excellent as wife, mother, daughter, friend, but rather more. The very sense of being always protected, always cared for, sweet as it may be, is to a degree, weakening, and places her upon an inequality with men. When the protection is withdrawn, and she is thrown out into the world to struggle for herself and for those who may be dependent upon her. "Women need to learn the great lesson of self-dependence. When they have learned it we shall see a new heaven and a new earth, for the earth will be made over into a new heaven. Think of a world in which no disability on account of sex exists, a world where all are encouraged to make the most and best of themselves, where there is no leaning on anything but the God-given spirit within us."

In the pages of this book, the writer, who gives no name, has put many keen-cutting facts, which shows that she has had experience, and speaks from out of its depths. The influence and power of men in affairs, she says, is owing to their being the bread winners, the purse holders. They can speak and act freely, because they stand on their own financial feet; they are factors in the business community; they are independent, not dependent. They have money, or are capable of getting it, and so command a hearing.

She defines her use of the term pecuniary independence for women as possessing a deeper meaning than the possession of property. "It represents the finding out and training of their business faculties, until they feel able to maintain themselves in decent comfort anywhere. Then indeed may they be masters of their own destinies."

In the chapter devoted to finding one's true calling I read some strong words which contain wholesome truths. Regarding the almost universal belief of the individual that fate has forced her into the wrong place, and a much lower one than her talents have fitted her to occupy, she says that with all the discontent and yearnings for something different, it is doubtful if any of us are out of our true niches. We reach our level somehow, and never rise above it. If we are fitted for a higher field of usefulness than the one in which we find ourselves, we shall reach it.

That sounds hard, but it is not so hard as it seems. She merely desires to impress the truth more deeply that it depends upon ourselves, upon our own courage, our own faith, as to the place we shall occupy. One may have far more than another to overcome in the passing into better conditions, but the overcoming brings the greater strength for future work.

Then in selecting a business or profession, care must be exercised in choosing the right one. And no one need imagine that there is any royal road to success any more than there is to knowledge. "She who bids for ease in her life work will find it grow harder all the time, because she must sacrifice to the ease all the time." Of course, any one who does that must remain commonplace all her life long; and with the most commonplace returns for what efforts she may be compelled to make.

The fact is that all of these things follow a natural law, and are not the subject of chance, and included in this law is the surety that success is proportionate to faith and courage. Always look for and expect something better, and finally that something will come, but nothing can make headway against unfaith and fear.

The book I have quoted from so generously is full of a wisdom that must help the business woman. It is full, too, of facts which bear upon what is asserted in regard to accomplishment. I should like to go on quoting from its pages were there space, but I will only add one of the closing paragraphs which conclude the good things said previously:

"To all I would say, shirk not your own personal responsibility; wait not for another to speak and act for you; call upon your own strength and it will appear, for your strength is closely allied to the infinite strength which is exhaustless and all-powerful. Assert your own power, for power dwells in each one of you, and appears when you make a demand upon it. * * * * Do not acknowledge that failure is possible, and it will keep far from you. Before the assertion of the immortal, unconquerable self within you, all obstacles go down."

Those are good words, good enough for everybody, man or woman, to think of and take to heart. Meanwhile, if you have already discovered the possibilities lying within your reach, and are acting upon that knowledge, be thankful in this Thanksgiving season that your feet are pressing the road to success.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

HOUSEHOLD CHAT

Concerning the Tightening of Loose Screws.

A friend of mine, returning recently from a visit in a small town in this great state, in telling of its numerous manufacturing and mercantile interests, and its general air of prosperity, said: "There are no dilapidated buildings there; to be sure there are some that are old and weather-beaten, but there are no broken window-panes, stuffed with paper or old hats; no blinds hanging by one hinge or door-steps toppling over for lack of new under-pinning; everything is kept up in good shape."

There's a hint for us all to take, Ladies of The Household. To begin with, there's John's, and Johnnie's, and Jennie's clothes, to say nothing of our own. Times are hard this fall, and doubtless last year's suit and overcoat, dresses and cloaks, will have to do duty again. Perhaps they are soiled and worn; threadbare and disreputable; but a little ammonia in a basin of water, applied with a sponge, will remove the grease spots, and the shining from shoulders and seams; and if the buttons are sewed on, the rip carefully sewed up, the frayed edges of the sleeves turned in and "over and overed" together with fine stitches, and the corners of the gaping button-holes darned up, though their age is still against them, like battle-scarred veterans, they will carry their years bravely, and make a good appearance to the last. Just so with 'housen' stuff. If a leg is broken from a table or chair, mend it if possible; if not, don't prop it up in a corner to be a pitfall to the unwary, but put it up in the attic or out of sight. Its presence will do far more toward giving a poverty-stricken aspect to your room than its absence. There's another kind of dilapidation that overtakes us all; the feeling that because we are no longer young and handsome, we cannot be attractive, and there is no use in "slicking up;" no use in keeping ourselves well-informed; no use, in short, of doing anything except the tasks that our daily wants make necessary.

Do you see the likeness between a woman, or man, who feels like that, and a forlorn old house; one blind hanging by a single hinge, another gone altogether, half the bricks blown from the chimney top, and the very hitching post bowed down with a spirit of dejection?

If you do, let every one of you, out with your moral screw-drivers and trowels and tighten up these falling domiciles; and, gathering up the scattered odds and ends of lost ambition, do the best you can to make "Glorious Summer" of this "Winter of our discontent."

AND STILL WE HAVE NEW IDEAS.

What Some of the Thinking Women Write to the Household.

It is a Commandment.

Jessie W. Goodell, of Nebraska, writes thus:

"Women are endowed with the highest faculties, and are as responsible for their use as man. They have been entrusted with powers that must be unfolded and used, or they will be taken away. It is a commandment placed upon us, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind;" a solemn duty, and it is sad to know how many women have stifled their intellectual nature by limiting their obligations to the common duties of the house. Not that these duties are to be excluded or in any way neglected in the seeking of higher aims, for the woman with developed faculties can perform them only the more ably, but that the true idea of home rests not alone in the performing of these tasks."

Miss Clara Pearce mentions some notable women.

"Whether it was God's original plan that woman should never seek to know anything ouside their household duties I don't pretend to know, but I think some who did will be admitted into Heaven as soon as anybody else. Was not Harriet Beecher Stowe's home a happy one, and Lucy Stone's? And Louisa M. Alcott, a woman who was deeply interested in everything going on, and who was, says her biography, 'a capable, practical bread-winner, who resolutely set aside every idea that could not become an active working principle.' Miss Alcott was never married, but was the embodiment of home in her father's house, and when her sister died and left a little girl, Miss Alcott's love of knowledge didn't prevent her taking the little stranger to her heart, and bringing her up as her own mother might have done. And when Miss Alcott died, her grave was made across the feet of father, mother and sister, who had gone before, that she might take care of them, as she had done all her life.' Well, I could talk on this subject all day, but I must stop before Miss Bouton tells me that brevity is the soul of argument as well as of wit."

Culture Induces Efficiency.

"The more cultured the wife, the more efficient the home; while squalor, dirt, and laziness usually reign in that of the ignorant. Taking part in the topics of the day helps to develop the intellect, broaden our views, and ought to make us better citizens. Everything which tends to improve the mental, moral or physical stamina of women improves the home."—Alice S. Martin.

An Illinois Woman Speaks.

"The women who read, study, and keep themselves well informed on all the leading topics of the day have decidedly the advantage of those who do not. They are brighter and happier for keeping their minds filled with something besides housework or fashions; can help their children to do better work in whatever they undertake. Husbands, children and friends all respect the women who read and think for themselves. The 'clinging ivy' is entirely out of date."—M. M. Coughan.

Fred S. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, tells how his mother helped her family of ten children to become good and useful citizens, and closes by hoping that his wife, when he has oen, will be just like his mother.

"Our mother usually has one or more papers on the back of her chair, as we sit down to eat, and she reads the things she most wants us to know on all subjects—the political situation in this and other countries, market quotations, important farming hints, fruit raising, etc., interspersed with stores and jokes that make the hour spent at the table the most pleasant in the whole day, and give us something to think over and discuss with our more favored friends who have leisure to read."

That mother certainly fulfilled her mission, and did not neglect her housekeeping.

It is Her Duty.

"God gives to both man and woman abundant ability to do all He requires of them, and He has made it incumbent upon both to use the mental faculties He has given, for the highest purpose, and it is the duty of the wife to so cultivate her mind, and study the broader topics in life which so deeply interest both, as to be an intelligent companion as well as housekeeper."—Mrs. C. S. Spillane.

This From a Sensible Man.

"I am not ungallant enough to even think that woman is inferior to man in intellect and all the better human attributes and instincts, and let me ask the question, does a general intelligence on all the issues and progress of the day, make better or worse farmers, mechanics, business or professional men? I cannot see either why it should make woman a worse cook or housekeeper, and it certainly makes her better fitted for motherhood and the God given responsibility and privilege of training her children as they should be, that they may be properly fitted for the duties that will devolve upon them in the great future, which I feel we now see but dimly in its early twilight.—Jno. E. Willits.

"No woman is doing her whole duty to her household whose entire time is taken up with cooking, sweeping, washing dishes, and sewing."—Mrs. M. L. Barber, Iowa.

"Woman's first and highest duty is in the home, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with this duty. But having a knowledge of, and interest in the topics of the day, does not mean that a woman shall make public speeches, start a woman's right society, go into politics or make herself ridiculous by speaking on these topics at all times and in all places. Any woman will make a better wife, mother, sister or friend by having a knowledge of the topics of the day and to have this knowledge she need not neglect her home or family."—Minnie Wilson.

"A knowledge of current affairs enlarges the field of mutual interest between husband and wife, and, of course whatever does this, adds to their mutual enjoyment, and to the wife's influence. Such a knowledge, too, multiplies her power of entertainment, enabling her to entertain pleasantly, guests whose chief interests lie in these directions.

"And again, which seems to me of the utmost importance, it is the greatest aid in training her children to become intelligent, loyal citizens. Many of our national difficulties to-day are due largely to the indifference and ignorance of the great majority of citizens concerning those questions which they are to decide; and children who have been always accustomed to hearing these questions discussed at home as of importance, will not be likely, as they take their places in the state, to be found either indifferent or ignorant.—Nellie S. Carpenter.

FANCY WORK.

Peggie Clover Dilates on Jewel Embroidery—A Ladies' Collar.

Draw the design on white tissue paper; baste to collar, and run in short stitches of fine white thread; be careful to have it even, as this is to be followed in the gold thread. Buy at any large fancy store the gold thread in skeins; also the small gold cord for stems and heavy outline of flowers; take a short needleful of the gold

thread and follow the scallops for the edge of collar in even chain stitch, or, if you prefer, the scallop can be followed with the small cord, sewed on with fine gold-colored silk in the dents as creases in the cord, intended for the stitcher. Finish the rest of the design in chain or outline stitch, being careful not to draw the work, and sew a jewel in the center of each small scallop or flower. I like the smallest size best; they can be bought of Kersheedt & Co., 190 South Fifth avenue, New York, in light sapphire, amethyst, emerald, pink and ruby, with both gold and silver settings. This trimming on evening dresses of delicate shades is very pretty, and cheap if at home.

Mantel Drapery.

For a mantel drapery or scarf for table or piano, or curtain to book-

shelf, use lavender, old rose, or any light shade of silk. Sketch design No. 2 as a border, or all over at equal distance apart; embroider as described, and fasten a jewel of medium size in the center, and one of the smallest size in every other scallop. Finish the edge with gold fringe, or cover
heart-shaped molds with knit-
of a cent per pe shade as the
and the other d rlining of cloth
to make the silk
tenth of broider on, as the
sugars. ie smoother. Waste
Raw u nd brocade goods can
be bought cheap of the large upholstering firms that can be used in this work and are beautiful.

A large brocaded satin muffler makes a pretty drape; cutline the flowers, or a part of them, as a border, or perhaps every third one, or 3 or 4 in the corners; using the jewels here and there, being careful not to use too many. I have just finished a white silk bolting (over white satin), worked in fine silk chenille and gold thread, with a tiny pink jewel here and there that is much admired.

Tables covers of fine all-wool felt. Sofa pillows, cushions and almost everything in the fancy work line can be decorated with this embroidery, and the thread in skeins will not tarnish for years.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Neckties

For handkerchiefs, gloves or necktie cases work in gold and jewels using

designs 3 and line with contrasting color of china silk, putting a layer of scented cotton batting between, and finishing the edge with chenille and gold cord.—Peggie Clover.

Pretty Muffler.

You will need for this muffler 8 oz. double scarlet zephyr, 4 oz. of black split zephyr and a pair of large wooden needles. Cast on 100 stitches with the black yarn, and knit 15 times across, tie on the scarlet and knit twice across; bring forward the black yarn, having it loose enough not to draw the edge of the work, and knit 10 rows; alternate with 2 of scarlet and 10 of black until it is long enough, finish with 15 rows of black. Gather the ends and place a bow of ribbon on them.—Yolande.

Knitted Ball.

Cast on 30 stitches and knit across plain; turn, and knit all but the last 7 stitches, leave them on the needle, pass the wool between the needles so it will be on the right side, turn and knit back, leaving 6 stitches on the needle; 3rd row leave 5 stitches at end; 4th row, 4 stitches at end; 5th row, 3 stitches at end; 6th row, 2 stitches at end; 7th row, 1 stitch; 8th row, knit all the stitches and once across plain; this is one stripe. Tie on another color and repeat; be sure to begin the new stripe at the same end of the work and tie on the new color when you have 3 or 4 stitches on the needle, so it will come out even. This size takes 9 stripes; slip and bind closely, sew the two edges together, draw up one end and fasten securely, stuff with cotton and sew up the other end. They are very pretty knit with three colors, though more or less may be used as preferred.—Tri-State.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

If You Ask for Information Some One Will be Able to Give It.

"A Merry-Go-Rounder": — Your poems certainly show that you possess much ability and genius, although they are on a very mournful theme. They will be used in the Household as soon as we have space. Continue to write and compare your productions from time to time, and you will surely accomplish what you desire.—Ed.

Mrs. E. R. G.:—Your very interesting article for the Young Folks is held for want of space. During the trip of the "Merry-Go-Rounds" the Young Folks column will be mostly monopolized by them; their letters will prove very interesting to the Young Folks as well as the older ones, and if they will look for information concerning the places marked in the Tour, they will learn very much that will be both entertaining and useful to them.—Ed.

E. J. M.:—Asks for an explanation of the "Merry-Go-Round's trip." The trip is, of course, an imaginary one. Several of the contributors to the M. G. R. column of The Blade have written letters describing the most interesting things to be seen in twelve important cities of Europe; these places were decided upon by vote of the M. G. R's. These letters are edited, and the journey between them described, so as to put them in the form of a tour. The composition of these letters necessitates much reading for those who write them, and the places of interest between the cities described are marked 1, 2, 3, etc., for the purpose of calling especial attention to them, the object being to induce the readers to read up on those places. The main idea of the whole, is for the mental improvement of the young people who read The Blade.—Ed.

Inquiries.

Will some one send directions for knitting the "Laurel Leaf" lace?—Mrs. M. C. H.

Will some one give a remedy for bunions; one that has been tried?—Mattie Weiniand.

Will some one who has had experience, tell me how to clean chenille portieres, and an oil painting?—Mrs. E. B. L.

Will some one give the recipe for preparing pearl-ash water from soda, to be used in a hair dye?—Mollie.

Will some one tell me how to remove wine stains from a damask table cloth?—Patience L.

Will some one send recipe for a washing powder that will not injure the clothes?—Mother.

Can some one send a recipe that will remove and prevent dandruff?—School Girl.

Will some one send a recipe for coffee jelly?—Addie.

Answers.

Tell E. E. L. H. that the poem "Heaven Imagined," is by Kate E. P. Hill.—Addie Thurston.

A similar answer to E. E. L. H. was sent by Addie Walker.—Ed.

"Mizpah":—The best time to trim the shrubbery on lawns is in August. If not done then, it should be done very early in the spring, but August is best. Climbing vines should be cut back to the hard wood that has been formed, no closer.—Amateur Gardner.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.

New Ideas and Bright Suggestions From This Happy Company.

"Susie" came in this morning with the pleasant assurance that she does not think our department could be any nicer. She suggests that if designs Nos. 2 and 3 were both used, one on either side of the badge and suspended from a pin by a short chain, that nothing could be more appropriate or neat.

"Two Western Sunflowers" made their appearance in the circle to-day, saying that they enjoy the M. G. R. letters very much, and will take the Tour with us. They mention Miss Alcott, E. P. Roe and J. F. Cooper as their favorite authors, and Miss Prudence welcomes them cordially, though as there are already several Sunflowers in the Circle, she hopes they will think it best to change their nom.

"Roxie K." is quite satisfied with the name of the Circle, and agrees that enough has been said about Carl; she asks "Lydia" if she lives in West Virginia, and thinks she is a cousin of her own. She inquires affectionately after "Tamarack" and "Bobbie," and would be glad to hear from them again.

"Lenore" introduced herself as a "poetess," but on her promising not to inflict any "odes or sonnets" upon the company, she was admitted. She likes "Roy's" letters, having, like him, a yearning desire to win fame as an author; she is an anti-suffragist, though she thinks women have sufficient ambition and mental capacity to enable them to fill any position occupied by the sterner sex. She wonders how many of the M. G. R's. think this would be a gloomy world if we were all philosophers, and approves of the design suggested by "Fleur-de-lis."

"Merry Mae" thinks that "Merry-Go-Round Pilgrims would be better than Toledo or Blade Pilgrims, and wishes that "Dr." would describe his ideal. She says: "If the 'Home is the Heart of the World,' as many claim, I think the women should be there to attend to their duties instead of going to the polls and voting."

"Pansy," like "Flora E.," could not resist the Tour, and applied for passage this morning. She is a firm believer in equal rights, and likes to express her opinion on the subject. She enjoys school teaching and story writing, and took the precaution to put her address in her pocket before leaving home, to secure her admittance to the Circle.

"Young Housekeeper" suggests that if our badge is of silver, it would be a good idea to have the edges and letterings washed with gold, as, though it might add to their cost, it would make them more beautiful. In answer to "Emerald," she says she enjoys "Pansy's" writings very much.

Miss Prudence assures her that it is what is written on the paper that she considers, not the paper itself, and that she was heartily welcome.

"Opal" repels "Brown Eyes" insinuation that she was a Democrat, and thinks that he did not pay her a great compliment in thinking so. She says her father and three brothers are Republicans, and while she is always glad to hear of Republican victories, she is quite willing to let them do the voting. She asks: "Why should cards be any more harmful than music or other amusements? I like to play checkers, but I like a game of cards better."

"Callie" came in from her home within sight of Lake Michigan, to agree with "Capt. Nemo" in regard to noms. Her favorite authors are Roe, Alcott, Mrs. Whitney and Pansy, and she is reading Shakespeare at present.

Miss Prudence will gladly let you come again, "Calla."

There might have been trouble in the Circle this morning, for two members sailed in under the same nom, "Bitter-Sweet," but the last comer retired gracefully, and agreed to change her pen-name, and the field was left to our old friend "Bitter-Sweet" from Missouri. She suggests to "Trew Blew" and "Philosopher" that the best way she knows of to improve the Circle is for each member to put their best and brightest thoughts on paper, send them to The Blade office, and trust to Miss Prudence for the rest. She has read Ben Hur three times, and finds it better at each reading. She thinks "Elfa's" advice is good, and that many of us would be better if we would adhere to it; invites "Bobbie" and "Roy" to write again, and thinks she is acquainted with "Louise," for another of whose letters she has been looking in vain.

"Ione," my dear, if you had consulted "Dorothy," who lives in your town, as to the rules and regulations of the M. G. R., you would never have made your appearance "sans name and sans address" this morning. Try again, and be sure you will be welcome.

"Evelyn" thinks: "Mr. Trew Blew" is a very queer person, and I wonder how he can stand the criticisms that are 'hurled at him?' If 'Merry-Go-Round' was good enough at first, I do not see why it is not equally good now, and moreover, if a person does not like the name, he is not obliged to join!"

"Crimson Clover" dropped in to tell us that she is still teaching the young idea how to shoot, though she expects to try her hand at some other occupation at the close of the present year. During the Tour she hopes to "take a peep at Italy with its quaint cities and vine-clad hills." She differs with "Trew Blew" on the "nom" question.

"Puss" says she is 17 years old, and can not remember the time when The Blade was not a member of their family. She evidently does not believe in female suffrage, as she says: "Our county election was held yesterday, and I am glad the women are not allowed to vote in this state." She says she is vice-president of the Epworth League in her town, and expressed a hope that "Red Cloud" would return to the Circle, a hope which was gratified by the sudden appearance at her elbow of that noble savage, who came in with a word of condolence for "Trew Blew," and said that while a tour of the United States would be even more interesting to him than the proposed European trip, still, since the wishes of the majority rule, he would fall in line, and accompany us if he might. He will gladly answer anyone who wishes information concerning the Indians, saying that at that place they have every grade of Sioux, from the lowest savage to the educated Indian, who does his best to imitate the manners and customs of the white man.

"Mrs. M. V. O.," who unwittingly took "Bitter-Sweet's" nom, courteously returned it, and after some very pleasant and appreciative words concerning Miss Bouton's "Home Talks," took her departure to come again soon, as Miss Prudence hopes.

"Robt. L. Kyle" thinks "Philosopher" overlooked the fact that the members of the Circle have equal rights in dictating laws for their government; objects to the roll-call because of the space it would occupy each week, and agrees with "U No Hoo" as to the China-Japan war.

"Jal" expresses himself as being much interested in the Merry-Go-Rounds, and would like to hear more about the Far West.

"Idylwylde" agrees with "Joe" concerning the use of face powder, and inquires after "Peach," "Jack" and "Wake Up Jake." She thinks "Trew Blew" is having about as much attention paid him as one poor mortal can stand; agrees with "Clella Quinte" as to noms, and with "Susie's" views on "Carl's" non-appearance, and wonders why anyone should be so bereft of good sense as to wish to change the name of the coled either in Indiana, New York or umn!

Vance says he is in favor of noms, and for fear of the 'waste basket' took his departure almost before the chaperone had time to assure him that he was more than welcome, and that while it was not absolutely necessary for the full address to be given each time, it was a great deal easier for her to 'place' her young people, if it was given.

Hayseed blew in to agree with Dr. concerning woman's suffrage, and with Sunbeam that we should have a plain American motto for our circle. He is quite satisfied with the name Merry-Go-Round, and prefers the Excelsior badge. He is not quite ready to endorse Elfa's idea that one should remain single rather than marry any one but their ideal.

Peach Blossom says she is fond of good reading and of traveling, and as an artist anticipates great pleasure in visiting the art treasures of Italy. She suggests that the Merry-go-Rounds visit Blarney Castle during their tour and kiss the famous stone. She prefers a nom to using the real name, and will correspond.

Blather Skite is in favor of woman's suffrage, and thinks Trew Blew is mistaken in thinking that the circle's name should be changed. She desired to become an earnest M. G. R. and as such she was warmly welcomed by circle and chaperone.

Another West Virginian comes into the circle to rouse the boys to more earnest effort. "We know the girls can out-do us in talking," he says, "but let us show them that they cannot out-do us in writing." He thinks the matter of noms or names should be left to individual preference, and says if Susie considers him an Eastern correspondent he should be glad to hear from her. He signs himself "Black Star."

Forsaken makes his first appearance in a very nicely written letter; he says: "I have long enjoyed reading the M. G. R. letters, expressing your different opinions, and describing your homes and surroundings. I live on a farm, three and one-half miles from town; the country here is beautiful during the summer months, a great variety of wild flowers then blooming in the woods; which, as they contain five varieties of evergreens, are almost as green in winter as in summer. I am in favor of equal suffrage and agree with Iron Star that the female voter would erase from the United States the worst blot on our Nation—intemprance."

"Dear Merry-Go-Rounds:—The circle seems to be in rather a disturbed condition latly. Is there a movement on foot to revolutionize the column? I'm rather a believer in the saying, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," and if any one wishes to come into the circle let him do as its members do. I think it would be hard to find a better name or one which would please every one better than the present one, and am distinctly in favor of retaining it and our "noms." As to the badge the one first given is my selection, and I like Excelsior for a motto, but whatever the motto is, by all means let it be American.—Dorothy."

Miss Prudence thanks her boys and girls who have sent in their vote on the badge question, and hopes to receive an expression of opinion from many more before November 30, as the committee will be obliged to decide the question at that time. Do not lose your franchise by neglecting to vote before that date.

A plan for organization is soon to be suggested, and before 1895 Miss Prudence hopes to have her "Band" in working order.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

CRADLE SONG.

I've made a nest for dearie,
A snowy nest for dearie—
Nid-nod, nid-nod;
With golden strands by elfins spun
I've spread it o'er, I've spread it o'er,
'Tis only big enough for one,
'Twill hold no more, 'twill hold no more!
I've lined it all with misty dreams,
And tucked it in with slumber sweet,
And where the yellow moonlight streams
To make the dainty thing complete,
I've set an emerald star afar
To wink and blink at dearie.

I've made a nest for bonnie,
A silken nest for bonnie—
Ho-hum, ho-hum;
I've sprinkled it with rich perfume,
With spices rare I've twined it,
And o'er it hung a sleep-god's plume
That slumber sprites might find it;
Within a shadow deep it swings,
While soft winds pipe a lullaby,
And tiny gnomes with dusky wings
A-near it playing, dance and fly—
Wee fairies come, so bright the night,
To leap and creep o'er bonnie.

I've made a nest for laddie,
A cosey nest for laddie —
Heigh-o, heigh-o;
In damask rich and fur 'tis done,
A precious store, a precious store!
'Tis only big enough for one,
'Twill hold no more, 'twill hold no more!
So little snowbird, seek thy nest
Where fancy's forms may charm thee,
Its soft embrace will bring thee rest,
And nothing there shall harm thee,
While angels in the skies their eyes
Incline toward thine, my laddie!
—Jean La Rue Burnett, in the Youth's Companion.

FROM LONDON ON TO BERLIN

SEEING THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS UNDER CHAPERONAGE.

Merry-Go-Rounds Depart Via Rotterdam and Hanover for Berlin—Somthing of What They Saw.

(Continued.)

"This is the way to Julius Caesar's ill-erected town," quoted Ferne Hazleton, as she preceded the party up Tower Hill on the morning of our first day in London. The Tower (1) is a very complex affair, in fact a small fortified city, with a whole family of minor towers within its enclosure. Here we saw the ancient moat, now a garden; there the Traitors' Gate (2), where once the sev-

ered heads of prisoners were stuck upon the palings. "And look!" exclaimed Captain Nemo in an awe-stricken voice, as he paused at the arched entrance to a dark, dismal passage way, "here is the Bloody Tower (3), the very place where the young princes were murdered by order of Richard III."

The White Tower, built by William the Conqueror (4), in 1078, and now filled with arms and armor, antique and modern, was closed to the sightseers.

"You know some misguided anarchist tried to blow up the place with dynamite last January," said our leader. "The damage has just been repaired, and the authorities are very suspicious of strangers." The crown jewels and regalia were on exhibition in Wakefield Tower. These are kept in an iron cage, about twelve feet square, in the principal room of the second story of the building, which is reached by a narrow stone stairway. Prominent among them is the crown made for the coronation of Queen Victoria at a cost of $600,000. It contains the famous Koh-i-noor diamond, formerly the property of Runjeeb Singh (5), the Sultan of Lahore.

Later the party visited Westminster Abbey (6) and the Houses of Parliament. In the Poet's Corner, in the south transept of the abbey, amidst tombs and monuments inscribed with great names from Chaucer to Dickens, we Americans paused with pride and reverence before the marble bust of our own poet, Longfellow.

Close by the Abbey stand the noble Houses of Parliament. The building covers eight acres of ground, and contains the halls of the House of Lords and House of Commons, the libraries, the apartments used by the queen in her state visits, the Clock Tower, and the beautiful Victoria Tower (7).

"That must be the highest tower in the world!" exclaimed Little Bell, gazing with enthusiastic admiration at the stupendous Victoria Tower, as the party approached from the Abbey.

"O, no!" replied Esme Roy, "it is only three hundred and forty feet high, though the veil of white mist that hangs over it and all the rest of London makes it look at least five hundred."

Passing through the palace yard entrance to the Octagonal Hall, we proceeded to the House of Commons. It is a handsome apartment, lofty and imposing, with several galleries, and with stained glass windows and oak carvings. The House of Lords was next viewed. It is a beautiful room elaborately gilded and adorned with frescoes, representing scenes in the history of England.

The greater part of the afternoon was devoted to examining St. Paul's Cathedral (8). Looked at from the outside, the cathedral is truly imposing. Built in the form of a cross, an immense dome rises on eight arches over the center. Over the dome is a gallery, and above the gallery is the ball and the gilded cross, the top of which is 404 feet from the pavement beneath. The ball is hollow, and is large enough to contain several persons; only ten of the party ascended higher than the golden gallery, the plucky ten being Robt. L. Kyle and Merry Mae, Wild Ivy and Golden Rod, Esme Roy and Cara Mia, Ned and Dorothy, Pansy Blossom and Ferne Hazleton.

It was a weary, yet nevertheless merry party that slowly wended their way to the "Victoria" hotel, on Northumberland avenue, late in the afternoon. A fog, dense, opaque, and yellowish, enveloped everything. "London is indeed a mist-erious place," remarked Viola Tricolor.

The next day dawned bright and clear, and with minds and bodies refreshed, we started once more on our round of sight-seeing, visiting first the British Museum (9), which is the noblest institution of its kind in the world. Passing into the hall from the stately portico, our party separated into five companies, whose captains were Terence O'Shaughnessy, Esme Roy, Ned, Robt. L. Kyle, and Em. T. Head. The geological, mineral, and botanical departments, also the department of coins and medals, and department of prints and drawings claimed their special attention.

Securing cabs we proceeded to the London Bridge. From 9 to 11 a. m. the Bridge is one of the greatest sights of the capital; in the immediate vicinity hundreds of steamers are landing their living freight of merchants, clerks, etc., amid a fearful din of ringing bells, steam whistles, shouting carmen and omnibus conductors, while the bridge itself is one mass of moving passengers and vehicles. One of the most notable structures on the banks of the river is the Thames Embankment. It consists of a wall of hewn granite, protecting a massive quay reclaimed from the river. This is planted with trees, and forms a handsome promenade one hundred feet wide, extending from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars. On the upper portion of the embankment stands the famous obelisk, known as Cleopatra's Needle (10).

In the evening we were driven to Sydenham, seven miles from London, where we attended an orchestral concert in the Crystal Palace. The palace is built of iron and glass, and contains one of the most superb collections of art, beauty and utility in the world. Following the concert came a handsome display of fireworks in the grounds of the palace.

Our last day in the great metropolis arrived all too soon, and our party, eager to see as many places as possible, started early in the morning for a walk up Regents street, through the flower gardens of the Regents Park, to the Zoological Gardens (11), where we saw a splendid collection of wild animals.

The National Picture Gallery was next visited. It occupies a handsome building on the north side of Trafalgar Square, and is rich in paintings by English and foreign artists.

Taking the train on the District railway from Charing Cross to Notting Hill Gate, and there mounting an omnibus, we were driven via Oxford street to the Bank of England. This is the most extensive banking institution in the world, consisting of a series of low, peculiar looking buildings, and together with its courts covering an area of eight acres.

Opposite the Bank of England is the Royal Exchange. It is almost oblong, and encloses a court open to the sky, which contains statues of Queen Victoria, Sir Thos. Gresham, and George Peabody, the American banker. (12).

The time allotted to London was exhausted, and though we had only visited a small proportion of its places of interest, we were obliged to take a reluctant leave of the famous old city, and taking the Great Eastern at the Liverpool station, steamed away to the northeast for a distance of about 70 miles to Harwich. (13).

Arriving there in the midst of a drizzling rain, we were unable to take even a passing glance at the town, though we were told that its chief industries are the manufacture of Roman cement, (14), fishing and ship building. The harbor is said to be the best on the east coast of England, and is capacious and safe, though its entrance is rocky, and can not be passed without careful navigation. Altogether, Tamarack expressed the sentiments of the party in saying that "Harwich seems a first-class place to get away from."

It was "out of the frying-pan into the fire" for the most of us, however, for the trip across to Rotterdam is something to be passed over in silence; whether it was English cooking, or English scenery that had been too rich for us, deponent saith not, but to a certainty we were glad to reach terra-firma again, though Lavallette insisted on calling the soil of Rotter-dam (15) terra-acqua, because he said it consisted of quite as much water as land!

So far on our journey, though the people and places we had visited were strange and new to us, they had borne some resemblance to those of our native land, and we had heard our own language (with some variations to be sure); but here everything was different; streets were displaced in some parts of the town by canals, and the language was—Dutch!

It is a three-cornered town, with its apex toward the north, and its base stretching along the river Rotte, where we saw ships from every part of the world discharging their cargoes in front of the "Boompjes" (16) a row of splendid houses, shaded by trees. The Hoog Straat (17) built on the dyke formed to repel inundations, divides the city into the Binne-stad (18) and Binten-stad (19.) Broad canals or havens filled with shipping cut the Binten-stad into islands, and lofty houses face the quays on either side.

The Exchange is a plain rectangular building of hewn stone, erected in 1722. A bronze statue of Erasmus (20) stands on the "Great Market" and the house in which he once lived was pointed out to us.

St. Laurence church, built at the end of the fifteenth century, received a hasty visit from the Pilgrims. It is a spacious building, resting on fourteen Gothic pillars and ornamented with a high truncated tower. Webfoot, Pioneer Joe, Ozark, R. H. Sea, Snoodles and Birch, climbed to the top of this tower, and claimed to have counted 326 steps in their upward passage. Their "downward course" was too hurried to admit of any count being taken, since they barely escaped being "left" by the train which took us to Hanover (21).

There is much that is interesting in this city; the stately Town Hall in the market place, the Royal Palace, the theater which is one of the finest in Germany, and the numerous charitable and educational institutions; but what struck Progressive Young America most favorably, was the information that Hanover was the first city in Germany to use gas for illuminating purposes (in 1826) and the fact that a rich bed of asphalt in the neighborhood of the town, makes it possible for the citizens to enjoy better pavements than are to be found in most German cities.

We spent one day very pleasantly, viewing many places of interest from "the outside only" and getting a kind of "street-car acquaintance" with some of the inhabitants, though our knowledge of their language was too imperfect to permit much freedom of expression, and I firmly believe they looked upon us as a crowd of harmless lunatics, and were not over-sorry when we departed by an evening train for Berlin.

TO BE CONTINUED.

N. B.—The numbers in the description of this journey are intended as hints to the Merry-go Rounds, as to the points of interest to be "read up" in connection with the tour.—Ed.

IVORY IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS
FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CIN'TI.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born 1571 years before Christ; his childhood was very singular, and afterward we do not hear from him until 1491 years before Christ, a trifle of 80 years. Then he appears as the leader of a great people, for whom he made the laws. He had a checkered career, and died and was buried in a somewhat singular manner, 1451 years B. C., being then 120 years of age.

C. M. B.

2.—PROGRESSIVE ENIGMA.

I am composed of 10 letters.
My 1, 2, 3 is a tribe of Indians.
My 3, 4, 5, 6 is to stuff.
My 6, 7, 8 is a masculine noun.
My 9, 10 is a preposition.
My whole is the name of an important Western city.

"LEN."

3.—CHARADE.

My first means to bound,
My second, a small lock of hair,
My whole is renowned
As an evergreen tall and fair.

"SID."

4.—QUERY.

Who can give an account of the "Holy Graal?"

"THE SCHOOLMISTRESS."

5.—QUOTATION.

Who is responsible for this:
"Come one, come all; this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I?"

"L."

Answers to Puzzles of November 22.

1. Charles Michel, Abbe de l'Epee.
2. Moor-ton, Yellow-stone, Port-age, Far-go, One-ida, O-sage, An-son.
3. "What's in a name? a rose by Any other would smell as sweet."
4. From ½ the square of the height, take ½ the square of the base, then divide by the height of the pole, and the quotient is the height required. The square of 100 is 10,000; ½ of 10,000 is 5,000; the square of 40 is 1,600; ½ of 1,600 is 800; 5,000 minus 800 equals 4,200, which, divided by 100, the height of the pole, equals 42, the number of feet from the ground to the hinge-joint.

Answer to Query, November 15, sent by "Helen:"

Gutta percha is the dried milky juice of a tree, the Insonandra Gutta, which is found in Malacca and the Malayan Archipelago. To obtain it, the finest trees are cut down, and the bark stripped off. Between the bark and the wood is a milky juice, which is scraped into little troughs made of plantain leaves. This is gutta percha, which, as it hardens, is kneaded into cakes of from five to ten pounds each, and exported. It has a light reddish-brown color, cork-like appearance, and a peculiar cheese-like odor. Before it can be used it is sliced in thin shavings and placed in a tearing machine; the small fragments thus produced are cleaned and kneaded into masses between heated cylinders, that press out the air. It is then rolled between heated steel rollers into sheets of various thicknesses, and formed into pipes for water and for an endless number of useful articles. It is used by surgeons for splints, and has been utilized as a filling for the teeth.

5. Shakespeare wrote:
"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."

Chat.

Original puzzles have been accepted from "Click," "Hayseed," "Mamie" and "W. R. Sober."

Correct solutions were received from "J. S. Good," "Click," "Hayseed," "Capt. Nemo," "Mamie," "W. P. E.," "S.," "J. F. Geddes, jr.," "Vance," "Pauline," "O. J. R.," "Esme Roy," "Helen" and "A. Eby."

"Alonzo H.":—The trouble with your solution of the arithmetical problem was that you called the square of 40, 160, whereas it is 1,600! Try another.

"Click":—The editor will use your puzzle when its turn comes.

"J. S. Good":—Your solution was very clear. Come again.

"Hayseed":—"Miss Prudence" says your former communication was noticed in the M. G. R. column. Perhaps you overlooked it.

"W. P. E.'s" problem has called forth a number of interesting opinions from the puzzlers. "S." says: "Permit me to say that the answer given to the wheat-field problem is no answer at all, for by the statement given, the perpendicular might have been the smallest fraction of an inch long, or have extended to the planet Uranus, if the farmer owned so far, and could have plowed up and sown the Milky Way."

"N. Holt" says: "The solution, as published, gives us an answer, but the problem as given admits of many correct answers." He gives the result of considering 49 as the shorter side of the triangle at a ratio of 3, 4 and 5; also the result if 49 be taken as the longer side, either way being allowable according to the statement, and both being capable of many variations.

"W. P. E." asks that Mc," send the formula of his solution of the problem, with 47 rods as a base, and offers this for his consideration and that of "Capt. Nemo," reminding them that 49 is a composite number, while 47 is a prime number. "How many acres in a right-angled triangular field, the base of which is 47 rods, the other sides being integral? We have a prime number, given as a base, from which to construct a right-angled triangle; rule, square the base, from the square subtract 1, and take half the remainder for the perpendicular, and for the hypothenuse add 1 to the perpendicular. Solution: The square of 47 is 2,209, minus 1 equals 2,208, divided by 2 equals 1,104 rods, or the perpendicular, 1,104 plus 1 equals 1,105 rods, or the hypothenuse; 1,105 multiplied by 47 and divided by 2 equals the area, or 25,944 square rods, or 162 acres, 24 square rods."

"Pauline" thanks "Mamie" for congratulations, and is glad that "Mollie Moore" has not entirely forgotten us.

SHOTS AT WOMAN.

Kansas City Journal:—The Oklahoma maiden who was squeezed by a bear till her ribs were broken is now convinced that there may be too much of a good thing.

New York Recorder:—There's one additional danger the "new woman" escapes—she'll never step on a needle and have it "work out" as her elbow. No needles in the house.

Albany Argus:—A member of Sorosis says: "Woman will never be content until she has the privilege of proposing matrimony." And even then it will depend somewhat on the answer she gets, won't it?

Yodeled Off the Cliffs.

Thus far this season eighteen tourists who set out to climb the Alps have lost their lives in the venture.—Boston Courier.

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

DOES NOT RECOMMEND CONTINUED WAR ON THE TARIFF.

A Long and Verbose Document, Which Lacks the Snap and Fire of His Old-Time Messages.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people, impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task.

At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A General Discussion of Our Relations With Other Nations.

(The President recounts at great length all that has happened during the year concerning our relations with foreign countries. The following are the only portions of general interest.)

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

Reciprocity With Brazil.

Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890, was abrogated on August 25, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on January 1, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of State and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

The Korean War.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea (the first concluded with a Western power), I felt constrained, at the beginning of the controversy, to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

Germany and American Meats.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles five and nine of the treaty of 28 with Prussia.

In the interest of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state concerning a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

The Sealing Agreement.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Bering Sea and the contiguous North Pacific Ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed, for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both governments to thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

All About Hawaii.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

The Bluefields Affair.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident in what is known as the Mosquito Indian Strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean, and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip, and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain.

For some months one, and during part of the time two, of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the government at Managua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrance of this government, the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business.

Turkey and the Armenians.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without Imperial consent, American citizenship.

Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted in the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

The Samoan Muddle.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty as especially illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers and on May 9, 1894, response to a resolution of the Senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later correspondence in regard to which will be laid before Congress further demonstrate that the government, which devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility, has been maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

The supression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued, and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island, Upolu, headed in Aana, the western district by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua, the eastern district, by other leaders. The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the governments troops up to the very doors of Apia. The king again appealed to the powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection not, however, without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission.

Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace brought will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present government; that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers, and that it would speedily go to pieces if the war ships were withdrawn.

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free instutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of Congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not repudiating any of our existing rights.

THE AMERICAN TREASURY.

A Resume of the National Balance Sheet for the Year.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amount to $373,802,498.29, and its expenditures to $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficiency of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of land and from other sources. The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to 276,199,086, being $146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $373,795,536, being $64,748, 676 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from the customs were $73,536,485.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, $31,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $70,393,061, as against $103,380,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,119, as against $21,174,331 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were $13,236,552, and the exports were $50,451,285.

The Sugar Bounty.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,100,208.39, being an increase of $2,725,076.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 26, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was $130,140.85.

It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,788.44, and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

On the 1st day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888, as against $2,204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, not including the treasury holdings, was $1,672,093,422, or $24.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,177.55, and silver bullion, which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,988.

Purchases of Silver.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658.78 fine ounces at a cost of $8,715,521.32, an average cost of $0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 168,674,683.53 fine ounces, which cost $155,931,002.25, the average price per fine ounce being $0.9244.

Standard Dollars.

The total amount of standard dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, is $421,776,408, of which $378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act, $38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of $63,485,220 pieces valued at $106,216,730.06, of which there were $99,474,912.50 in gold coined, $758 in standard silver dollars, $6,024,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919.26 in minor coin.

During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of $35,956,000, and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver, of the bullion or market value of $46,800,000; and of the coinage value of $77,576,000. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,251,640,958, of which $627,923,201 was gold and $624,347,757 was silver.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Summary of the Facts, With Recommendations of the Executive.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting, and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots it is predicted will furthermore effect an unusual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals, and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training an esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance.

The Great Strike.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the command of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of federal courts, and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously, and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The Militia.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to Congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Grover Refers to His Former Messages for His Recommendations.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the plethora of its business, and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay.

A topic dealt with by the attorney general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once, but meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient rights and this court should sit within the territory and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts in Arkansas and Texas.

Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the attorney general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific railway company on a basis equitable as regards all private interest and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver is an anomalous state of things which should be terminated, on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment. Besides, not to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new Congress, and inevitably increases all the complications of the situation, and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been before the present Congress ever since its organization.

CONCERNING THE POSTOFFICES.

The President in Full Sympathy With Bissell's Recommendations.

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department of the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,030,479.04 and the expenditures to $64,324,414.15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforseen extent is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about eight million dollars, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars.

The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary, and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second class matter is one cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications, the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the postoffice department. Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the law in form only and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the government, besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate newspapers. Paper-covered literature, consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousands of tons, is sent through the mails at one cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the department of agriculture. The postmaster general predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses, not only will the postoffice department show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost.

There are now connected with the postoffice establishment 32,661 employes, who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the Postmaster-General. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The New Navy Growing—Need of Three More Battleships.

Attention is called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of Congress, and excepting the first-class battleship, Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the Navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats, while the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace. We have now completed and in process of completion but four first-class battleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The President Discusses the Public Land Question Exhaustively.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the Congress.

The Public Lands.

The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated. The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,981.03 received for Indian lands.

I fully indorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves, and the comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the government for a very small consideration is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of lands covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

The Indians.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits, or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports of their agent, have in many instances never been located upon their allotments, and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self-supporting, and they live in camps and spend their time in idleness. I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly or at least slowly and with the utmost caution.

In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its exigencies in the future, I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the secretary of the Interior in the opinion that when allotments are made, the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement, with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain for a time at least as common land, or be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way, and at fixed prices, to be determined by its location and desirability and that the proceeds less expenses should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

As to Pensions.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,552 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,966; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the late war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows are relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,705, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 409,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $159,894,451.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.35.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion must, according to all sensible human education, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pensions by those now on the rolls.

The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year number 37,951. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution and 45 survivors of the war of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds, exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action was not necessary to the same end.

The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the evidence of mean and treacherous crimes, which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulses of a grateful people.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

An Analysis of Our Export Trade of Farm Products.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,363,076, being 72.28 per cent of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the purpose of instructing and familiarzing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States and teaching them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soils and crop production, involving the analysis of samples of soils from all sections of the American Union, to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analysis of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in the line of agricultural researche, and the secretary therefore recommends that a division having it in charge be permantly established in the department.

Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1893, Congress appropriated $10,000 "to enable the secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome, and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use."

Under this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economy of food. When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage-earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent.

The secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease, and that no money be appropriated for that purpose except to experiment stations. He repeats reasons given in his report for 1893 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity, and I fully concur in the conclusions which he has reached. A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world.

VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS.

A Strong Recommendation of Civil Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

TALKS OF THE TARIFF.

Wants the Popgun Bills Passed, at Any Rate.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duties, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closing refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

Wants Free Ships.

With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contests for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands.

GROVER TALKS ON CURRENCY.

Talks About the Bond Issue, and Makes Some Suggestions.

During the last month the gold reserved in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seems so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue bonds of the government, bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period; but the Congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption, and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption funds when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of those obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations, when received and redeemed in gold, are not cancelled but are reissued, and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation, constantly depleting the treasury gold, and never near a final rest. As if this were not bad enough, the statutory provision, that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process, and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demand that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished, is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold; and yet Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long therefore as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold; and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent contractions in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country.

The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country.

This condition can not be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction, and as a means of securing a more elastic currency, and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying the present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks, free from taxation under certain limitations.

The secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law, and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of one per cent upon the average circulation of each bank until the amount is five per cent of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into the safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented—any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediate available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessments among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks.

As a further security, it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained, and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, and other like changes, there shall be imposed a tax of say one-half of one per cent per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation.

It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of less denomination than $10; that each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed receiver need be maintained on account of deposits.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cash, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption, that they have not had outstanding their circulation notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes, under their state law, a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the Congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, December 3, 1894.

WHISKY WILL BE CHEAPER.

Takamine Process Comes Out Way Ahead.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—The announcement that the Manhattan distillery will soon be set in operation with a full equipment of the Takamine "process" is far more significant than would appear at first sight. Those familiar with the relations between the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company and the Takamine Ferment company assert that this move not only marks the complete triumph of the process invented by the clever Japanese, but also that it marks the complete revolution of the manufacture of spirits and the probable reorganization of the "whisky trust."

In an interview yesterday P. J. Hennessey, secretary of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, admitted that, as a result of previous trials, made about a year ago, the company had been to great expense to fit up the Manhattan distillery with the Takamine process and that the first mash under that process by the new machinery would be made in a few days. He said that the trials with even crude machinery secured a much larger percentage of spirit from a pure corn mash than had been obtainable under the old process of using small grains—rye and barley malt—in converting the mash. The proportion of small grains used, he explained, was one-fifth of the total mash, and these grains were, of course, more expensive than corn, and they also contained a smaller percentage of spirit.

Mr. Hennessey also admitted that the saving by the process might reach three cents a gallon, and that the Cattle Feeding and Distilling company had marketed as high as 45,000,000 gallons a year, a saving on this quantity would amount to the neat sum of $1,350,000 a year, which is a very tidy addition to the net profits. The Manhattan is a distillery of medium, or 3,500 bushel, capacity.

He points out the fact that these "dead ducks" will probably be bought in at a low figure by "the trust," which will refit them as koji houses for the Takamine process. The cost of this machinery, he says, will prevent the Distilling company from putting it into any old leased malt-house. From his standpoint the reorganization of the "trust" and the complete revolution of the distilling business seems not only imminent, but certain.

MISSIONARIES FROM CHINA.

A Dozen Come Home on the Oceanic.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The Oceanic brought over a dozen missionaries from various parts of China. Among them was Dr. H. P. Blodgett, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who has been engaged in missionary work in the Orient for forty years. He does not believe there is any danger to missionaries or other foreigners in China, and is returning for a holiday. He says the murder of Mr. Wylie was the only act of violence committed.

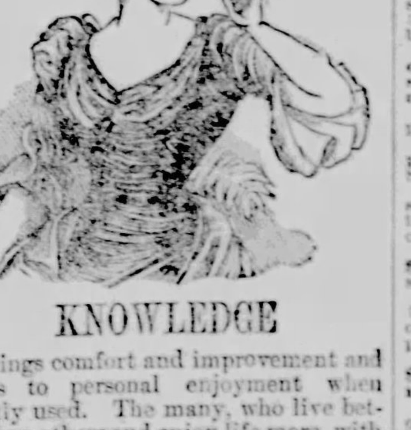
The Chinese, he says, considered Port Arthur impregnable and it was as strongly fortified as ingenuity could suggest. He believes the Japanese will capture Pekin, although the troops must march thirty days to reach the Chinese capital. The capture of Port Arthur will give easy transportation to Japanese troops. The ultimate aim of the Japanese is to acquire more territory.

FREIGHT WAREHOUSE CAVES IN.

Second Section of the Northern Pacific Building Lost.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 30.—A second section of the Northern Pacific Puget Sound freight warehouse caved in about midnight. This section was 120 feet in length and it leaves but 45 feet of the warehouse remaining just north of the section which went last night.

Part of the warehouse went into the water and part of it remains suspended on the dock's edge. All the freight had been removed. Both slides occurred just a little before low tide. It is feared more of the made land will go.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50 cent bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

FOREIGN.

LI HUNG CHANG BLAMED.

He is Charged With Having Acted Dishonestly.

London, Nov. 28.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai, a sensation was caused there by a memorial to the throne, signed by over 120 high officials impeaching Li Hung Chang, and charging him with corruption, peculation and deception.

The memorial also says that Li Hung Chang rejoiced at the Japanese victories, and prevented the Chinese from achieving success. He is said to have represented that China was prepared for war when he knew the contrary was the case. Li Hung Chang is also said to be implicated with Prince Kung, the emperor's uncle, and president of the Tsung Li Yamen, and president of the admiralty, who was recently appointed dictator, and with the Tatoai Wu and the commander of the Chinese forces at Port Arthur. These three officials are said by the signers of the memorial to be guilty of high treason and of selling state secrets and war material to the enemy. They are further charged with investing money in Japan, with harboring treasonable designs against the Chinese empire and with conspiring to procure the overthrow of China.

The memorial demands the instant punishment and dismissal of all concerned in the conspiracy.

WILL ENGLAND INTERFERE?

And Does Li Hung Chang Aspire to Dictatorship?

London, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that great excitement prevails in naval circles there in consequence of the departure of British war ships from that port under sealed orders.

The presence of three British cruisers opposite the Estuary of Bien Tang Kiang is considered to show that Great Britain has decided to more than forestall her rivals in the East, and to obtain a voice in the settlement to be arrived at between China and Japan.

The dispatch adds that fears are increasing that Li Hung Chang will place himself at the head of the army which he has created for his own purposes. Thousands of troops are reported to be arriving from different parts of the country for service under Li Hung Chang.

WILL NOT RECEIVE DIETRING.

The Japanese Turn Away China's Peace Envoy.

Yokohama, Nov. 30.—Prime Minister Ito decided not to receive Mr. Dietring, the envoy sent to Japan to negotiate peace. In the meantime Mr. Dietring was recalled to China by Li Hung Chang. Mr. Dietring had a brief interview with the chief secretary of the cabinet, who arrived from Hiroshima before the envoy took his departure for Tien Tsin. The native press is generally indignant that China should send a foreign agent to negotiate for peace.

TORTURED A MISSIONARY.

Horrible Letter Received by Father Goetle, of California.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Father A. Goetle, a Franciscan priest, residing at Keiseyville, Cal., has received a letter regarding his brother, who is a missionary in China, and has been stationed in the province of Shensi, where he was brutally treated by the natives. His correspondent states that Father Goetle was dragged by the hair for two miles and tortured by a mob who cut his body with knives, thorns and sticks. Then almost dead he was rescued, but is still in a precarious condition from his injuries. The mandarin in charge of the province connived with the perpetrators because the priest would not acknowledge the mandarin's authority as supreme.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

Rumors of a Disagreement Between the Governments.

London, Nov. 30.—It is learned that Great Britain has informed Nicaragua that she could not recognize certain decrees in regard to land registration and other matters which, Great Britain holds, is violating her treaty with Nicaragua.

The statement that Great Britain refused to recognize the new Nicaraguan government at Bluefields is most positively denied. The question was not one of sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito coast, which Great Britain has already acknowledged in the above mentioned treaty, but of the rights of self-government secured to the Mosquito Indians under that treaty.

NICHOLAS IS POPULAR.

The New Czar of Russia is Winning His Way.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—The popularity of the czar increases daily; nothing has done so much to popularize him as his unaffected ways and the fact that he is dispensing with the military police body guards of the palace. His order withdrawing the troops from the line of route upon his wedding day has produced a good effect. The crowds were unable to believe that they would be allowed to stand and witness the procession without the invariable hedge of soldiers and when they saw that this was a fact the populace were frantic with delight and expressed their satisfaction in a thousand ways.

Funeral of Rubinstein.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—The funeral of Rubenstein took place here today at the Newski church. The ceremonies were attended by the entire art world of St. Petersburg, and deputations were present from the Imperial Theater of Moscow, all the musical societies throughout the empire and from the municipalities of St. Petersburg and Peterhof.

You Need This Watch!

Only $7.43---Special Offer.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A

Beautiful Calendar Watch,

which not only tells the time, like ordinary first class watches, but ALSO TELLS the DAY OF THE WEEK, THE DATE OF THE MONTH AND CHANGES OF THE MOON, as you see by the accompanying correct likeness of the watch, which shows the exact size. This watch is an exquisite gem, with fancy porcelain dial and oxidized steel case, to which no description can do justice. You must see it to judge fairly. It is an elegant and reliable timepiece in every way (8-jeweled stem-winder), and is furnished by a Nassau Street firm whose factory is in Switzerland. Each watch is guaranteed by them. C. A. Frye, Esq., Concord, N. H. writes, Nov. 15, 1894: "I consider it a remarkable thing for the sum invested." The watch will not only be invaluable to you, but it will make an Elegant Gift. We offer it for sale at the remarkably low price of $7.43. You need send no money in advance unless you prefer. The watch will be sent C. O. D. by express. You can examine it, and if satisfactory, pay the $7.43 to the Express Co. You save express charges by remitting in advance, as we send by registered mail prepaid when remittance accompanies order. The regular price is $12.00. Cheaper watches than this are offered, of course, but this is the ONLY CALENDAR WATCH. It will not only be found in every way a reliable time piece for daily use, but in appearance it commends itself to the most refined and genteel taste, and it would be regarded anywhere as a costly ornament. This lot of Calendar Watches has been secured by us for disposal through our other dealings with the firm that manufactures them, and this sale is an extraordinary one. Do not fail to order at once.

WATCH DEPARTMENT, Homes and Hearths Co., 21 Park Row, New York.

BLADE

CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

Prices Reduced---Later Designs.

Eighty, Fifty-six, One Hundred and Eight or Twenty-eight Pieces handsomely decorated in several colors and gold band. These goods are made especially for THE BLADE, and we guarantee the highest quality of goods, the best grade of workmanship, the latest and most stylish shape of pieces, as well as late and artistic design of decoration. The following illustration was reproduced from a photograph of the 80-piece Tea Set. It gives a fair idea of shapes, but of course does not show the beauty of the ware or decorations.

No. 1.—BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—We call this set (the illustration above) Standard, because it is the same Tea Set we offered last year in connection with the WEEKLY BLADE. We have sold thousands of sets of these goods, and in every case the recipient received more than expected. This year we expect to send out at the reduced prices over FIVE THOUSAND SETS. This set consists of 80 pieces, as follows: 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 round cake plates, 1 tea pot, 1 cover, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher and 1 bowl.

The No. 1 Blade Standard Tea Set, 80 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $5.50 (former price $7); or we will present one of these Sets to any person sending us a club of eight subscribers and $8. The club of eight names to be sent all at one time.

No. 2.—BLADE TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—This set is exactly like the above illustrated 80-piece Tea Set, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

The No. 2 Tea Set, 56 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $4, (former price $5.50); or we will present one of these Sets to any person sending us a club of Six Subscribers and $6. The club of six names to be sent all at one time.

No. 3—BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES.—We can describe this set by taking the above illustrated 80-piece Tea set and adding the following: 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch dish, 2 eight-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 casseroles, 1 compot, 1 covered butter dish (2 pieces) and 1 jug, making a total of 108 pieces.

The No. 3 Blade Dinner Set, 108 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $10; or we will present one of these Sets to any person sending us a club of 18 subscribers and $18. The club of 18 names all to be sent at one time.

No. 4.—BLADE CHINA SORTS, 28 PIECES, consisting of 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch dish, 2 eight-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 compot, 1 covered butter dish (2 pieces), and 1 jug. We also offer this to those who may first purchase a No. 1 Standard Tea Set and afterwards desire to have a complete dinner set.

The No. 4 Blade China Sorts, 28 Pieces, and the Weekly Blade one year, only $5.50; or we will present one of these Assortments to any person sending us a club of nine subscribers and $9. The club of nine names all to be sent at one time.

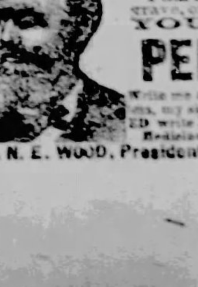
NOTE.—These sets are decorated with a later pattern than those we sold two years ago, and consequently will not match with former purchases. We recommend our readers to buy, first, our No. 1 Blade Standard Set. Afterwards, if pleased with the goods, you may order our No. 4 set, the two combined making you a complete dinner set.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION.

ORDER BY NUMBER. The goods are carefully packed in box by manufacturer and shipped direct from the pottery to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of Missouri River, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Never before was so much value offered for so little money. Twenty years ago only the rich could afford such goods as we offer here. We guarantee these goods the best stone china in the world, superior in enamel, color, style and finish to the best imported wares. We make no profit. We want, and will have, as a result of this offer, thousands of clubs. These articles will be useful in the house of every reader of THE BLADE, no matter whether rich or poor. Any person who will try it, can raise a club of ten to twenty for THE BLADE in one day. Get about it before some one else canvasses the field. We are prepared to fill orders promptly.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Weak, Nervous Men!



YOU who have been humbugged by the "Electric Belts," "Fellow Sufferer," "Dolus," "Crayon," "Troches," "Vacuum," "Free Cure" Quacks, and who have found yourself growing older and worse; YOU who have given up to despair, saying "I am doomed, there is no hope for me!" to you I say, who are sinking into an early grave, or drifting upon a shoreless sea of sickness and misfortune, UP, and SAVE YOURSELF! THERE IS HOPE! THERE IS A CURE!

PERFECT MANHOOD RESTORED

Write me a full history of your case, and for QUESTION LISTS and 100 Page Book. My resources are boundless, my skill is great. I have cured thousands. I CAN CURE YOU! Twenty years' experience. IF AFFLICTED write before taking treatment elsewhere. Consultation personally or by mail, free and sacred. Medicines sent everywhere (but never C. O. D. unless ordered.) [illegible]

Dr. N. E. WOOD, President, CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 30 Van Buren St. Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

THE THIRD SESSION

Of the 53d Congress—Opening Scenes on Monday.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The opening of the third session of the Fifty-third Congress, after a recess of three months, made the big white marble Capitol building a center of interest to-day. Early in the day the corridors began to fill with the crowd which is always attracted by the assembling of Congress. There was added interest of great political revolution which has recently occurred. But it was not a struggling mass of humanity such as sometimes marks the great events of Congress.

The President's message was to be presented in both Houses, and this meant that there could be no sharp debates as the reading clerks would have the floors for two hours or more during the reading of the message. The crowd seemed to be drawn mainly to the House end of the Capitol, as it was here that the recent political storm had made its marks most apparent. The galleries were well filled though not over-crowded, and the spectators showed an eager interest in the arrival of each conspicuous figure on the floor. Congressional veterans who had spent a good share of their lives in the House of Representatives came into it for their final session, the recent tidal wave having retired most of the leaders of the majority. But there were few disconsolate faces among the defeated and they joined with the members of the minority in good natured sallies across the middle aisle which is the political deadline. Representative Holman, of Indiana, was one of the first to put in an appearance. He was greeted warmly by his old friends and then went to his seat and busied himself with the business of the day. Occasionally there was a round of applause as some leader of note made his appearance. The best known ones—Reed, Wilson, Bland and Burrows, were not among the early arrivals and the galleries were in expectancy until those party favorites put in an appearance.

At the Senate end of the Capitol there was another crowd which filled the galleries without crowding. A new rule had been put in operation limiting the reserved galleries to the use of those personally introduced by senators, instead of those holding cards of admission. The senators were late in arriving and some of them who had been most conspicuous in recent public events notably Senator Hill, of New York, were absent. The usual dignity and decorum which marks all Senate proceedings kept the galleries manifestations of protest which marked the opening of the House session.

Most of the well-known figures of the Senate were in their accustomed places. Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, the octogenarian of the Senate, moved about with a step giving little evidence of his advanced years. The tall, gaunt form of Sherman moved about the chamber, much of the time being on the Democratic side. Mr. Gorman passed among his associates giving greetings with that suavity which is such a marked characteristic with him. Mr. Peffer sat in his rear seat absorbed in a newspaper. Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas, and Harris, of Tennessee, who had borne the brunt of the tariff work last fall, conferred together. Senators Voorhees and Vest, the two other conspicuous figures of the last tariff battle, had their heads together during the recess. The galleries looked in vain for Mr. Hill, of New York, who was still absent in Florida. On the Republican side Mr. Walcott, of Colorado, who has been so prominently identified in the fight for silver, conferred with Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

The House was called to order promptly at noon to-day. At that time the chamber was well filled. Many of the members' desks were strewn with flowers, as one of the House wits said, "flowers for the living and flowers for the dead." Many oft he floral pieces were large and handsome. On the desk of ex-Speaker Reed was an immense floral ship of state, sent, as the card attached to it affirmed, by a "Protectionist."

"Advocate as you have," it read, "protection to American labor and the ship of state will guide you into a haven of peaceful waters."

On the desk of Mr. Linton, of Michigan, was a large floral school house, the compliment of a local organization for his championship of the public school system. Many other handsome pieces adorned the desks. On the Democrat side there were flowers for Messrs. Springer, Dunphy, Snodgrass, Cooper, of Florida; Rusk, of Maryland; Layton, of Ohio; Stone and Caruth, of Kentucky; Tracey and Campbell, of New York.

While on the Republican side the desks of Messrs. Boutelle, Dingley, Grosvenor, Quigg, Harter, Henderson, of Iowa; Dolliver and Payne were smothered with flowers.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Mr. Reed's towering form appeared as he came down the center aisle, dressed in a conventional black frock coat. Instantly the babble of voices on the floor was drowned in a ringing cheer from his party associates. The cheer was taken up and echoed by the galleries. Mr. Reed, with radiant face, bowed his acknowledgments. A moment later Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, entered and the author of the tariff bill was enthusiastically greeted by his associates, the Democrats responding with lip and hand to his appearance.

As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12, Speaker Crisp entered the hall from the lobby, and ascended the rostrum. A burst of applause signalized his entrance. With several hard bangs of the gavel, the speaker restored order, and the third session of the Fifty-third Congress had begun.

All the members stood with reverently bowed heads while Rev. Bagby, the chaplain of the House, invoked the divine blessing, and then, in accordance with the rule, the roll was called to officially ascertain the presence of a quorum. As the clerk struggled through the long roll call, the members on the floor resumed their conversation, and for the next half hour the room fairly hummed with voices.

About fifteen minutes after 12 Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, with snow-white hair and beard, entered and walked quietly to his seat. A page boy carrying a large armful of Marechal Neil roses followed and placed them on his desk. Roses chrysanthemums, orchids and other flowers were also carried in profusion for Messrs. Richardson, Burrows and others, until the hall almost looked like a flower bower. The roll call developed the presence of 216 members, 47 more than a quorum. The speaker announced the fact that several members elected to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation were present, and Geo. P. Harrison, of Alabama; John S. Little, of Arkansas; Wm. L. Henry, Chas. E. Coffin and Wm. Laeid, of Maryland; W. M. Beckner, of Kentucky; J. H. Bromwell, of Ohio, and Michael Griffin were escorted to the bar of the House and sworn in. The speaker also announced the resignation of Amos J. Cummings, of New York, who resigned to accept an appointment as sub-way commissioner of New York city.

Upon motion of Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) a committee consisting of himself, Mr. Holman and Mr. Reed, was appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate and inform the President that a quorum of both houses was present, and Congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. Several other resolutions fixing the hours of meeting, etc., were adopted and at 12:30 the House took a recess until 1 p. m. to await the President's message.

At 1:35 Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared with the message, which by the direction of the speaker was read by the clerk of the House, Mr. Kerr.

The handshakes were not confined to members of the respective parties, but senators moved from side to side with little evidence of the political conflicts and changes which had occurred. Many of the senators had received floral tributes which gave much of color among the black garbs. On the desk of Mr. White, of California, was a tall cluster of red roses, and on that of Mr. Martin, of Kansas large spray of La France roses.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Messrs. Gorman, Voorhees, Harris, Proctor, Gallinger, Shoup and Hansborough were also remembered with handsome clusters of flowers.

The next most notable offering was on the desk of Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, after the session began. It represented a huge shield of red, white and blue with "New Jersey" worked in crimson flowers across the face.

Mr. Brice, of Ohio, was also the recipient of flowers after the session opened.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S REPORT.

He Tells of the Needs of the Navy.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The most important recommendation made by Secretary Herbert in his annual report is that Congress authorize the construction of three great battle ships of about 10,000 tons displacement each, to cost exclusive of armament not exceeding $4,000,000 each, and twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at the discretion of the secretary, to cost not exceeding an average of $170,000. The secretary has taken a clue from the battle of the Yalu, and says he has given instructions that all the unnecessary wood work must be removed from our ships. Attention is called to the fact that although the government is annually expending a large subsidy for vessels such as the Paris and New York to secure their use in time of war it has not a gun to put on them. At present in case of war Great Britain could speedily arm her merchant marine on the great lakes and do us enormous damage, while if we had a reserve supply of guns we could dominate these waters.

On this point, of preparation for war in time of peace, the secretary makes this very significant comment: "The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A nation, the most populous in the world, able to put millions of fighting men into field, is now, after suffering many disasters, scouring Europe and America for munitions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying disused guns and discarded ammunition, whatever it can get, to aid in repelling the assaults of a people vastly inferior to it in numbers.

Secretary Herbert's report shows the number of torpedo boats now on hand in foreign countries is 1,283, and the number building 182. Great Britain has 175 on hand and 64 building, while France has 214 on hand and 41 building. Of the 17 countries enumerated not one has less than 22 of these boats, while the United States with more coasts and ports than any nation has but six. The secretary speaks in terms of deep regret of the loss of the Kearsarge, and to prevent the famous name from lapsing on the naval list he suggests that a battle ship be built to perpetuate it. He also suggests that the old Constitution be put in repair and placed on exhibition at the Washington navy yard as an object of interest. The secretary further recommends that the enlisted force be increased by 2,000 men.

The secretary caused experiments to be made at Newport to determine the probable effect in the crew of a submarine boat, of a torpedo discharged. Live animals were enclosed in an only lay torpedo case which was submerged in fifteen feet of water and charges of fifteen pounds of gun cotton were exploded at various distances of from 431 to 80 feet. No damage was done to the inmates and it has been demonstrated that the crew of a submarine boat will be safe so long as the hull is not ruptured. But it was made apparent by the denting of the torpedo case at 80 feet distance that the danger to a submarine boat from the detonation of high explosives must be taken into consideration.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of Hoke Smith.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The annual report of Secretary Hoke Smith, of the interior department, deals largely with Indian affairs, and he presents some practical suggestions for the development and civilization of the race. Besides giving a succinct history of the progress of the Indian bureau during the past twelve months, the secretary reviews the problem of effective work for the advancement of the Indians. He discusses the subject of education and of allotment of lands in severalty, and urges that the education of the Indians should be for the purpose of fitting them to perform the particular responsibilities most likely to fall to their after lot. He presents the possibilities of the reservation as land to be improved and developed, to which the Indians should be taught to apply those modes of agriculture recognized in civilized life. Their education should fit them for this work, and they should be led on with assurance that the government dealing with this land will treat the Indians with perfect honesty, and make no further effort to trade them out of it for the benefit of those who wish to settle upon it. Let Indians keep their lands.

Secretary Smith next takes up the general land office, the bureau only second in importance to the Indian office. He recommends a change in the system of surveying and the establishment of a land court in the interior department. The present system of surveying public lands is criticised as a slow and defective mode of procedure.

The report shows that the entire number of pensioners upon the rolls, June 30, 1894, was 969,544. The estimate for the fiscal year 1896 is $140,000,000. Number of pensioners added to the rolls during the year, was 39,085; number dropped, 37,951. The greater part of cases now pending in the bureau are old cases. Many of them have been pending for years, and have been examined one or more times prior to the present administration. Upon examination it has been found in many instances that proof was not sufficient to sustain a pension. The attention of the applicants having been called to the defect in some cases, efforts have been made to supply the needed testimony. The great discrepancy between the number of cases now being allowed and the number allowed, two or more years ago grows out of the fact that the pending cases constitute a remnant of an immense number of claims of which those well established have already been adjudicated. The secretary says the work accomplished in eighteen and one-half months is unprecedented in the history of the department, being more than twice the number of cases disposed of in a like period by the previous administration.

THE SUGAR TRUST'S BLUFF.

Its Action Probably Taken to Influence Legislation.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The sugar trust says that because sugar is in danger of going on the free list and because it—the trust—is sustaining great losses, it must discharge an army of laborers and indefinitely close the refineries. President Havemeyer talks about his poor workingmen, and pretends to bemoan their hard fate. And thes poor workingmen, who are they? They constitute the cheapest labor the trust could pick up in Europe; imported Slavs paid ten cents an hour, eighty cents a day, and forced to work in a death-laden atmosphere heated to 125 or 150 degrees. It is upon the misery of thes half-paid laborers that the trust threatens the Senate, demanding that sugar be left as it stands in the Gorman bill.

It is well also to note that the sugar trust is a profitable institution. The gentlemen composing it, Havemeyer, Searles, Claus Spreckels and Matthiessen are not in the refining business for their health nor for pleasure. They want money, and a fabulous amount of it; otherwise they will refuse to continue in the business. Before Spreckels took $25,000,000 in new stock the trust's capital amounted to twice that sum. Thirty-one millions, or three-fifths of the stock, was then controlled by Havemeyer and Matthiessen, according to oath made by them before the Supreme court of New York. Since the trust was formed the sugar barons have become millionaires many times over.

According to a Wall street paper, Havemeyer receives a salary half as much again as President Cleveland, or $75,000 annually, for being president of the monopoly, and $25,000 more as a trustee, $100,000 a year in all. Quite a princely salary. Theodore Havemeyer is rated at $75,000 for serving as vice-president and trustee. Searles, treasurer and trustee, gets the same amount. Trustees F. O. Matthiessen, Joseph B. Thomas and William Dick, get the munificent sum of $25,000 as trustees.

The total amount of salaries paid by the trust to its principal officers, therefore, is $325,000, an average of more than $50,000 per man. The trust pays its employes eighty cents a day. Nevertheless, competition and threatened tariff legislation make it necessary to suspend operations for an indefinite period. Indeed Havemeyer must be deeply concerned as to the welfare of his laborers, who are turned like shorn lambs into the bramble patch. Congress may not be as green as it looks, and the trust's Italian hand may fail in the execution of its mission.

SECRETARY OF WAR'S REPORT.

He Makes Some Important Army Recommendations.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Secretary Lamont shows a saving of half a million dollars in salaries and contingent expenses in the administration of the War Department at Washington, besides economics in the recruiting service, rents, etc. Expenditures for the last fiscal year were $56,030,000, appropriations for the current year are $52,429,112, estimates for the next year are $52,318,629.

It was found necessary at times during the period from March to July in various places to employ a considerable part of the army to execute the orders of United States courts, otherwise successfully defied and resisted, to protect the dispatch of the United States mails and to guard the property of the government. The movement of troops thus necessitated was the largest which has taken place since the close of the civil war. The extraordinary tasks imposed upon officers and men were discharged promptly, firmly and judiciously, attesting to the thorough efficiency of every branch of the service.

On October 1 the army numbered: Officers, 2,136; enlisted men, 25,772, of the latter for various causes only 20,114 were effective.

Secretary Lamont earnestly recommends legislation to establish the battalion formation, now adopted by the armies of every other civilized nation. To effect that change he recommends a return to the law of 1870, fixing at 30,000 the limit of the army. By the changes proposed the army will be increased 20 per cent. in efficiency, 16 1-2 in numbers and only 6 per cent. in cost of maintenance. The actual combative strength will thus become about 25,000, the number now contemplated by law, but which is reduced by detachments and otherwise to about 20,000. It is proposed to add two companies to each of the 25 infantry regiments and two batteries to each of the five artillery regiments. No increase in cavalry is proposed.

Of 2,701 men discharged by expiration of service 2,079 re-enlisted. Desertions show a large decrease. The repeal of the law requiring a percentage of the pay of enlisted men to be retained until honorably discharged is recommended.

MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT

Which Has Been Issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The monthly debt statement issued to-day by the secretary of the treasury shows that on November 30, 1894, the public debt, less cash in the treasury amounted to $879,582,919, a decrease for the month of $31,744,552. This decrease, however, is altogether due to the receipt of gold in payment of new 1904 bonds not yet issued.

Following is a recapitulation of the debt statement: Interest-bearing debt $639,143,030, increase during the month $4,100,170; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity $1,826,930; decrease $1,350. Debt bearing no interest $383,120,564, increase $1,324,088. Total debt $1,630,361,368, of which $606,270,843 are in certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold $164,350,468, which is an increase for the month of $38,736,573; silver $504,802,457; paper $107,257,764; bonds, disbursing officers balances, etc., $16,729,473. Total $753,340,163, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $648,632,558, leaving a cash balance of $144,605, of which $100,000,000 is gold reserve.

THE SENATOR FROM IDAHO.

Mr. Shoup Will be a Candidate for Re-Election.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Advices received from Idaho represent that Senator Shoup has announced himself as a candidate for re-election. This avowal is important, because of the fact that for the past eighteen months or two years, the Senator's attitude has been uncertain. He went so far in 1892 as to write a confidential letter to a friend announcing that he would not be in the race, and this letter found its way into the public prints. Thereupon Congressman Sweet entered the field to succeed the Senator, who appears to have left the field to him until Sweet failed to receive the endorsement of the Republican state convention. This failure was the circumstance which caused Shoup to reconsider his decision not to be a candidate. Shoup is a Southern Idaho man, while Sweet and the other candidates, Gov. McConnell and W. B. Heyburn, are from the northern part of the state. Those three are naturally hurting one another's chances, and Shoup's friends think the opening for him is too good not to be taken advantage of. The legislature is largely Republican.

NEW INDICTMENTS FOUND

Against Capt. Howgate for Embezzlement of Public Funds.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The district grand jury yesterady presented two new indictments for embezzlement against Capt. Henry W. Howgate. One charges that Howgate embezzled $11,800 on October 15, 1879, and prior to his trial, on April 2, 1882, fled from the district, keeping concealed from the authorities till last September. The other charges the embezzlement of two sums aggregating $20,760, on August 21, 1878. The original charge of forgery is ignored. The decision of Judge McComas on the demurrer to the original indictments will be delivered to-day.

INCREASE THE BEER TAX.

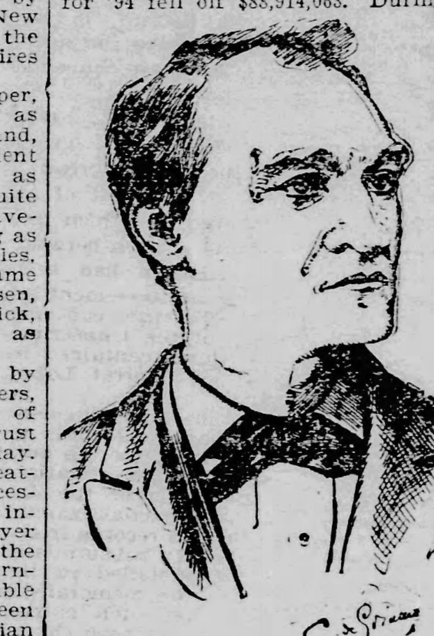
That is the Latest Democratic Scheme.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—It is understood that the Democrats of the house intend to try to increase the revenues by adding a dollar a barrel on beer. It is believed that a bill of this character could be passed by both houses, and that the result would be an addition of $30,000,000 to the revenues, without injuring any industry. It is ascertained that the additional cost of a barrel of beer would be so little that it could not affect the retail price of a glass. Senator Peffer will champion this movement in the senate, and it will be opposed by the National Brewers' association, which concern keeps constantly employed a shrewd and able attorney here.

CARLISLE'S REPORT.

His Plans for a New Currency Presented.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of the secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances was sent to Congress yesterday. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were $372,802,498 and the expenditures $442,605,758, which shows a deficit of $69,803,260. As compared with the fiscal year 1893 the receipts for '94 fell off $88,914,063. During the



SECRETARY CARLISLE.

year there was a decrease of $15,952,674 in the ordinary expenditures of the government.

Revenues of the Fiscal Year.

The revenues for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws (cents omitted):

From customs	$160,000,000
From internal revenue	165,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	15,000,000
From postal service	84,427,748
Total estimated revenues	$424,427,748

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$ 91,250,000
For the military establishment	53,250,000
For the naval establishment	32,500,000
For the Indian service	11,500,000
For pensions	140,000,000
For interest on the public debt	31,000,000
For postal service	84,457,748
Total estimated expenditures	$444,427,748

or a deficit of $20,000,000.

The most important feature of Mr. Carlisle's report is his discussion of the subject of currency reform, in the course of which the administration's plans of a new system of currency are set forth in detail.

"The experience of the past year has confirmed and strengthened the opinions then expressed, and I therefore respectfully, but most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity for remedial legislation during the present session."

The Secretary then reviews the circumstances leading up to the first $50,000,000 issue of bonds as a means of replenishing the gold reserve, and then submits the following plan. He says:

"In view of the foregoing considerations and many others that might be urged in favor of a reorganization and reformation of our paper currency system, I have prepared the outlines of a plan, which, in my opinion, will relieve the government to a great extent from the burdens now imposed upon it, secure within a reasonable time, a safe and elastic national and state bank currency and result ultimately in the permanent retirement of United States legal tender notes of both classes. It is, in brief, as follows:

"First—Repeal all laws requiring or authorizing the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation.

"Second—Permit National banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per centum of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, but require each bank before receiving notes to deposit a guarantee fund, consisting of United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890 to the amount of 30 per centum upon the circulating notes outstanding, to be maintained all times, and when a bank retires its circulation, in whole or in part, its guarantee fund to be returned to it in proportion to the amount of notes retired.

Third—Maintain the provision of the law making stockholders individually liable and provide that the circulation notes shall constitute a first lien upon all the assets of the bank.

Fourth—Impose a tax of one-half of one per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, upon the average amount of notes in circulation to defray the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, etc.

Fifth—No national bank note to be of less denomination than ten dollars, and all notes of the same denomination to be uniform in design; but banks desiring to redeem their notes in gold may have been made payable in that coin.

Sixth—Require each national banking association to redeem its notes at its own office, or at its own official agencies, to be designated by it.

Seventh—To provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, impose a tax of —— per centum per annum upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent of the total circulation outstanding. Require each new bank and each bank taking out additional circulation, to deposit its proper proportion of this fund before receiving notes. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund held on deposit to be paid into the safety fund and used in the redemption of its notes and if this fund shall be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks, and the immediately available cash assets of such banks are insufficient to re-establish the fund, it shall at once be made good by pro rata assessments upon the other banks, according to the amounts of their outstanding circulation; but there shall be a first lien upon all the assets of failed banks, to reimburse the contributing banks. The safety fund may be invested in outstanding United States bonds having the longest time to run, the bonds and the interest upon them to be held as part of the fund and sold when necessary to redeem notes of failed banks.

Eighth—Repeal the provisions of the reorganization and extension act of July 12, 1882, imposing limitations upon the reduction and increase of national bank circulation.

Ninth—Repeal all provisions of the law requiring banks to keep a reserve on account of deposits.

Tenth—The secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, use any surplus revenue of the United States in the redemption and retirement of United States legal tender notes, but such redemption shall not in the aggregate exceed an amount equal to 70 per cent of the additional circulation taken out by national and state banks under the system herein proposed.

Eleventh—Circulating notes issued by a banking corporation, duly organized under the laws of any state, and which transacts no other than a banking business, shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States, and when it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency,

1. That such bank has at no time had outstanding its circulating notes in excess of 75 per centum of its paid up and unimpaired capital.

2. That its stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership in stock.

3. That the circulating notes constitute by law a first lien upon the assets of the bank.

4. That the bank at all times keep the guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per centum of its outstanding circulating notes; and.

5. That it has promptly redeemed its notes on demand at its principal office, or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branches.

6. The secretary of the treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit state banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities; but no state bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of United States notes or certificates or national bank notes.

THE JUDGE RICKS CASE.

The Congressional Committee Closes Its Hearing.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 28.—The office of Circuit Court Clerk Belford, in the government building, where the hearing took place, was again crowded with spectators yesterday.

Chairman Bailey immediately rapped the session to order. Attorney Kline was given the floor to read a statement regarding the result of an examination of the records which had progressed during the interim between sessions. The examination had been made with a view to an agreement between counsel on both sides concerning the correctness of the transcripts and schedules of figures contained in the memorial of the Central Labor Union.

Attorney Kline, in his statement said: "We admit that the records at Toledo, and in Cleveland, for the purpose of shortening the investigation, and without examination of the Toledo records, and but a partial examination of the dockets and records in the Cleveland office, will substantially show the entries as detailed in the exhibits tendered by the memorialists. We do not admit that such entries show the receipt of the moneys charged by Judge Ricks, nor correctly, the sources from which he received the moneys as appear upon such dockets, nor that they are all such items as should be accounted for by emolument returns, as required by law. Such entries were made by his deputies, or by Mr. Sanders after he became clerk, or by his deputies, and that few, if any of them were made by Judge Ricks.

"An examination of the dockets here last night, continued until midnight and resumed again this morning, shows a great variety of small discrepancies between the exhibits tendered and the dockets, but no substantial or material differences which need to qualify this admission.

"We have made such partial examination as the time allowed of some larger items in the exhibit of the memorialists, and find, with respect to one item, under case No. 394, wherein Judge Ricks is apparently charged with $1,414.18, clerk's costs, the fact to be as follows:

"Of this amount, $348.53 are commissions on the sum of $34,853.43, which was paid to Judge Ricks, and by him paid into the registry, as special master commissioner. Of the remainder, he received $350 in 1887, by special order of the court, and he had also disbursed, prior to December 31, 1887, sums which entitled him to the further sum of $195.95; making in all, $894.48, which in that one case should not be included in his emoluments for the period in question, although the general receipt made in May, 1889, covers substantially all of these amounts as clerk's costs.

"In connection with this statement, we submit a complete copy of the appearance docket entries in case No. 394, together with a copy of the order of January 26, 1887, for the payment of $350 on account of commissions, and the order authorizing the payment to A. J. Ricks, as special master commissioner, of the sum above named.

"In a partial examination already made of cases outside of the Birdseil cases, upon the dockets here in Cleveland, we find that, though a charge was made for the cost of record, the dockets do not show the time when this taxation of cost for record was placed thereon; and in many cases in which the cost of record appears to have been paid, the entry thereof is not in the handwriting of Judge Ricks, nor is there any signature thereto showing by whom such moneys were received.

"In view of the charge here that there is a difference between the appearance docket and the judgment docket, we want to make the suggestion that there is neither rule nor law requiring an appearance docket to be kept, nor the costs to be taxed thereon; and that the same is kept in this district, and has been, for the convenience of the clerk and litigants, and we are informed that in many districts no such docket is kept, and no such method of enumerating costs upon a docket exists."

At the conclusion of Mr. Kline's statement, an opportunity for the introduction of further testimony was given by Chairman Bailey. Attorney Green called Martin W. Sanders, the successor of Judge Ricks as clerk, to the chair.

Mr. Green—Under date of December 3, 1888, I find an entry in case No. 4195 of a certain fee of $444.19. Would you take the book and explain what that is?

Mr. Sanders—I cannot say exactly, but my best recollection is that it was made for a transcript taking the case in question to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Green—I would say to the committee that this sum is not included in the schedule attached to my reply, and should be added thereto.

The reply to which Mr. Green referred was that which set forth additional alleged discrepancies in Judge Ricks' accounts in increasing the original amount named in the memorial.

A schedule of the statutes bearing on the investigation was presented to the committee by Mr. Green in a neat typewritten copy. Chairman Bailey glanced at it and laid it on the table. Attention was called to certain points in the record by Mr. Green who then announced that he had nothing further to offer.

Yesterday's session was marked by a close examination of Judge Ricks by Chairman Bailey. Interesting testimony was given by Miss Minnie Lillis, who copied the records in the noted Birdsell cases, the fees of which are involved in the investigation. The committee will do all in their power to forestall delay in the disposition of the remainder of the work. Said Mr. Bailey, last evening, "We should be in possession of all the date that is to supplement the hearing by December 11. If necessary a special meeting of the full judiciary committee will then be called to consider the case. I will bring it up in the House as soon thereafter as possible. Being a privilege matter it will receive a hearing. It is my opinion that a disposition of the case will be reached in the House before the holidays."

No Cause for Apprehension.

Washington, Dec. 1.—General McCook who was instructed by the war department to examine the complaints made through the interior department of depredations of Ute Indians, in Utah, has reported to the war department from Denver by telegraph, that there is no cause for apprehension or complaint as the Indians are simply engaged in the annual fall hunt.

Cost of Congress.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The report of James Kerr, clerk of the House of Representatives shows that for the year ending June 30, 1894, the salaries and other expenses of the House amounted to $930,930, of which total $256,539 was for the hire of members' clerks.

SENATOR MORGAN RE-ELECTED.

He Receives a Large Majority of the Votes.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 28.—A ballot was taken in both houses of the General Assembly yesterday for United States Senator to succeed John T. Morgan (Dem.). Morgan received 23 votes in the Senate and 61 in the House. Warren Reese (Pop.), of Montgomery, received 9 in the Senate and 24 in the House.

A joint convention will be held to-day to announce the result and declare Morgan elected. Reese will contest the seat, and, it is said, the ballot for him yesterday is the first step in the organization of the Kolb government.

For all Facial Blemishes

Use CUTICURA SOAP

ASHAMED TO BE SEEN because of disfiguring facial blemishes is the condition of thousands who live in ignorance of the fact that in CUTICURA SOAP is to be found the purest, sweetest, and most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world. For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, it is wonderful.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

IS IT A LOST COMET?

Something About Swift's Astronomical Discovery.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3.—Recent observations at the Mount Lowe observatory indicate that the Edward Swift comet, discovered by the son of Prof. Swift, at the observatory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, may turn out to be the famous lost comet discovered by De Vico at Rome, August 22, 1844, just half a century ago.

The orbit of De Vico's comet was computed by Bruno, and found to be within that of Jupiter, its appelion closely approaching the orbit of the Grant planet, and its perihelion lying just within the orbit of the earth. Its period was a trifle less than five and a half (5,459) years, and it should have reappeared nine times since its discovery, but it did not return as predicted, or if it has returned it was never seen. The researches of M. Leverrier indicated that it was identical with the comet discovered by Jahiere at Paris in 1878, though it was not detected at any one of the many returns to perihelion which must have taken place in that interim.

There was one rather peculiar feature about De Vico's comet—its orbit was direct, and it was inclined only 2 degrees 54 minutes and 56 seconds to the ecliptic, the inclination being less than that of the planet Venus, and for less than that of any other comet discovered in the present century.

Now, the inclination of the Edward Swift comet is about 3 degrees, or only 6 minutes greater than De Vico's, and Dr. Barnard, of the Lick observatory, who has been studying it through his great 36-inch refractor, suggests that it is identical with the long-lost comet of De Vico, which would be just about due at this time, being its ninth periodical return since 1844. The difference in inclination might be accounted for by perturbations arising from being slightly swerved from its true course by the powerful attraction of some planets it has approached in its mighty journeyings through space.

If it proves to be the lost comet astronomers will be keenly interested in its career, and if it were not so faint they would be observing it in all parts of the world. Prof. Barnard can scarcely discern it with his 12-inch glass, and eastern astronomers have not been able to detect it as yet. It is probable that the comet is receding from the sun and the earth, and Dr. Swift estimated that it is now about 130,000,000 miles away, or three times the distance of the planet Mars in October.

JAPAN WANTS $280,000,

And All the Territory Now Occupied by Her Conquering Hosts.

Yokohama, Dec. 3.—According to the semi-official press, Japan has decided to insist upon heavy conditions of peace which will be increased as the war is prolonged. If the war was concluded at the present time, Japan would accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, which would be about $28,000,000, and the cession of the territory now occupied by her forces.

Too much weight should not be attached to the Chinese overtures for peace, for it is believed that Japan will be requested to give her enemy further proof of the power of Japan in order that the Chinese people may learn that their government sued for peace. If Taku and Shan Hai Kwan cannot be attacked this winter, owing to the severity of the climate, the war will be carried on in other populous parts of China. No armistice will be granted unless China formally sues for peace and surrenders Pekin to the Japanese, or gives other pledges in proportion to the demands of Japan.

If China is unable to pay the war indemnity immediately, a portion of the sum decided upon paid down will be accepted, and the remainder to be paid in instalments with interest.

It must, however, be stipulated that the power of Japan is regarded as absolute, and then there will be no further opposition to the conclusion of peace

THEY ARE AFTER KOLB.

The Legislature May Pass a Bill for His Case.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Knight, of Hale, which is intended to put a stop to Kolb's performances and prevent all possible danger of a dual government. Briefly, the bill makes it a crime for any person to take the oath of office and attempt to discharge the duties of such office without first having been declared elected thereto by the person or body having authority to so declare the result. It makes the penalty for violating any of its provisions a fine of not less than $500 and not more than $10,000, and the offender shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of this state for not more than 25 years. There is little doubt that the bill will become a law. Its introduction in the House at this time, when there is so much hot blood on both sides, created a sensation and great indignation among the Populists.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

M. A. Graham, Mayfield, Ky., shot and killed a colored man at Ripley, Ky., yesterday.

Steamer Knight of St. George, put into Hawe, with fire in one of her holds.

Gen. Walthall, who resigned his seat in the Senate, will again sit, having been re-elected.

Hon. B. J. McComas died at his home in Huntington, W. Va., yesterday, of blood poisoning.

Steamer Starlight, Galveston to Liverpool, cotton, put into St. Johns with fire in her hold.

Fourteen hundred men set to work in the sugar refineries near Brooklyn. One thousand more will be employed.

L. T. Ericsson's new long distance telephone was tested yesterday over the wires of the Postal Telegraph company.

Money, Crops, Trade.

TRADE NOT INFLUENCED BY THE NEW LOAN.

Nor by the Big Bank Defalcation, or Failure of the Erie to Pay Interest—Bradstreet on Finance.

New York, Dec. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade says:

The complete success of the government loan and the replenishment of the gold reserve have not perceptibly affected business nor prevented an advance of foreign exchange near to the exporting point. Meanwhile domestic trade and industry have not been influenced by the heavy defalcation in one bank and minor disorders in two others, nor by the failure of the Erie railway to meet interest on its bonds. The closing sugar refiners will diminish the industrial force more than it is increased by the resumption of the Bethlehem steel works and a few other concerns. The controlling fact is that, although in two instances wages have been increased, the earnings of the working force and its purchasing power are not on the whole enlarging at present, and prices of the chief farm products do not materially improve.

Cotton reached six cents last Saturday, and has reached three-sixteenths after a week of heavy speculation. Crop estimates of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange averaged 9,250,000 bales, and a larger quantity has come into sight this year than at the same date in 1891, when the yield was over 9,000,000 bales. The average price in November of that year was 8.16c; at that price the 4,781,000 bales which came into sight in the three months ending December 1, would have paid as much debt as 6,371,000 bales at the price this year, but even that would not explain the large marketing this year unless the crop was large.

Wheat is 1 1-4c higher than a week ago, and Western receipts still exceed last year's, amounting, since July 1 to 103,500,000 bushels against 100,800,000 last year, while exports from all ports have been about 21,000,000 bushels smaller. The smaller quantity received last year paid more debts by about $8,000,000 than the larger quantity this year, and wheat selling for the first time below 60 cents just after a harvest may naturally be held back for better returns.

Corn has advanced a fraction, receipts being larger than a year ago, and on the whole, the outcome for farmers has not so improved as to promise larger buying by the West and South.

The great industries fairly maintain the production previously reported, but can not be expected to increase at this season. A few more iron works have gone into operation, and the demand is reported larger, but there is distinct weakness in prices, especially at Pittsburg, and Bessemer iron, billets, nails and some structural forms are quoted lower. The rail combination has agreed to a reduction of $2 per ton for the next year. Coke contracts are being made for the first quarter of 1895 at current rates.

Failures this week have been in the United States 289, against 271 last year, and in Canada 36, against 48 last year.

Bradstreet's Financial Record.

New York, Dec. 1.—Bradstreet's Financial Review says:

Sentimentally, the magnificent success of the government bond issue made a favorable impression upon the speculative market. Financially, it failed to have any real effect upon prices. The fact that the government gold reserve is only about the $100,000,000 mark is calculated to allay anxiety about the position of the treasury.

The reduction of the supply of idle money caused by this absorption of over $40,000 has, of course, been felt in the loan market, rates for call loans having touched 3 per cent for the first time in some months, while the requirements of purchasers of the bonds have increased inquiry for time loans. Apart from the demand thus created, there has, however, been no sign of life in the money market, and the reduced supply of funds is still in excess of the demand from mercantile and speculative sources. Further evidence of the stagnation of investments is furnished by the ease with which the syndicate of bankers which took the new government loan at $117.077, has been able to dispose of $5,000,000 at 119, and to advance the price at which a second block of the same amount is offered at 119 1-2. Another circumstance of importance is that the successful syndicate included a disappointingly small proportion of foreign bids. Foreign banking houses were applicants for a large amount of the bonds independently of the syndicate. Some of them had drawn exchange in advance of the allotment. Being disappointed in obtaining the bonds, the exchange thus drawn has been covered, causing an advance of rates and bringing the question of gold shipments once more to the front.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE BLADE, Toledo, O., Dec. 4, 1894.

The following shows the changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 4.	Nov. 28.
U. S. 5's, coupons	119	118¾
U. S. 5's, registered	119¼	118¾
U. S. 4's, coupons	116	115½
U. S. 4's, registered	114¾	115½
U. S. 2's, registered	97	97
Pacific 6's of '95	99½	101

Condition of the Grain Market at the Close To-Day.

As compared with yesterday, wheat, at the Toledo Exchange, is ¼c lower on cash and December, and ⅛c down on May. The market opened firm and higher, but eased off at the close. Trade was fair and most active for May delivery.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 56½@56c, latter to close; No. 3 soft red, 54¾c.

Prices of wheat to-day:

Dec.	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close
Toledo	56½	56½	56	56
Chicago	56⅞	57	n56	n56
New York	b60⅞	b61	n60¼	n60¼
St. Louis	53⅞	53⅞	53	53
May—				
Toledo	60⅞	60⅞	60	60
Chicago	61½	61½	60¾	60¾
New York	65	65	64¾	64¾
St. Louis	58¾	58¾	57⅞	57⅞

Corn—Active, Steady.

Corn was active but steady at yesterday's figures; No. 3 mixed, 46c; No. 3, 42½c; No. 4, 41c; No. 3 white, 42½c; No. 3 yellow, 43c; No. 2 May, 48c.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c.

Rye dull; No. 2, 50½c.

Clover Seed—Active, Easier.

Trade was active and easier; prime, cash, $5 65, then $5 62½; February, $5 75; No. 2 seed, $5 40. Receipts, 785 bu; shipments, 245 bu.

Timothy seed—Car lots, bu, $2 55; street price to farmers, $2 47½.

F. N. Quale reports street prices: No. 2 soft red and No. 2 white wheat, 53c; oats, mixed, 30c; white, 32c; rye, 48c.

Close Elsewhere—Wheat Lower.

As compared with yesterday wheat is 1-4@1-2c lower. Trade was dull for December and active for May. Prices opened firm and higher on better cables and reports of damage to the Argentine crops. Toward the close, on realization of profits, prices declined. Bradstreet's shows increase of wheat east of the Rockies of 878,000 bushels, and west of the Rockies, of 287,000 bushels. Bradstreet's shows the world's increase to be 1,019,000 bushels, as compared with 749,000 bushels last year. Export clearances to-day, 100,866 bushels of wheat and 54,745 barrels of flour, or wheat and flour as wheat, 347,218 bushels. Receipts in the Northwest, 377,687 bushels, with 802 cars on track. Same day last year, 643 cars.

Corn—Dull, Easier.

As compared with yesterday, corn is 1-8@1-4c lower. The markets opened firm but on free receipts and in sympathy with wheat, closing prices were easier. At Chicago, December corn opened at 47 1-8c, fell to 46 7-8c, rose to 47 1-4c, and closed at 47 1-8c; May corn, 49 5-8c, 49 7-8c, 49 1-2c, then 49 1-2@49 5-8c. At New York, December corn opened at 54 3-4c, and fell to 54 1-2c; May corn, 53 1-2@53 5-8c, rose to 53 3-4c, and closed at 53 1-2c.

Toledo Produce Market.

The market showed fair life this morning. Producers were on the market in fair numbers. Butter of best quality is held at outside figures. Eggs are steady; supply fair. Poultry in good supply, with prices steady. Vegetables without alteration. Fruits, especially apples, are held firmly. Dressed meats steady; market well stocked. Hides without change. Jobbers' prices are:

Butter—Creamery, 22@24c; dairy, 18@21c; fair quality, 16@17c.

Eggs—Freshly gathered, 22c.

Vegetables—Sweet potatoes, bu, 60c; beets, bu, 35c; rutabagas, bu, 25c; Hubbard squashes, lb, 1½c; potatoes, bu, 50c; Kohl rabi, 50c; parsnips, bu, 35c; carrots, bu, 25c; beans, bu, hand-picked, [illegible] $1 60@2 00; cabbages, per 100, $2 00@2 50.

Dressed meats—Calves, lb, 7½c; mutton, lb, 4@5c; lambs, lb, 7½c; beef, lb, 3½@4½c; hogs, per 100 lbs, $5 00@5 25.

Hides—Cured, heavy steers, 5@5½c; green heavy steers, 4@4½c; light hides, green, 3@3½c; calf skins, green, 6@7c; cured, 7½c; kip, 5c; skins, shearlings, each 15c; lambs, 30c; tallow, lb, 4c.

Lard—Tierce, bbls, half bbls and 50-lb. tins, 11c.

Hams—Sugar-cured, 12½@13c.

Salt Meats—Breakfast bacon, lb, 12½c; shoulders, lb, 8½c; bologna, lb, 5c; mess pork, heavy, bbl, $14 00; short mess, $14 00; short clear, $15 00.

Fruits—Apples, bu, 70@75c; oranges, box, $3 00; lemons, box, $3 50; grapes, lb, 3c.

Straw—$5.

Hay—Baled, $9 00@10 00; loose hay on market, $8 00@9 00.

Ear Corn—55c per 100 lbs.

Grain and Produce.

Buffalo, Dec. 4.—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 59c; No. 3 red, 58c. Corn higher; No. 3 yellow, 47½@48c; No. 3 corn, [illegible]@47c. Oats firm; No. 2, 36c; No. 3 white, 35½c.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Close—Wheat, December, 56c; May, 60⅞@60⅝c; July, 61⅛c. Corn—December, 47⅛c; January, 47⅜c; May, 49⅝@49¾c. Oats—December, 29⅛c; January, 29¼c; May, 32⅝c. Mess pork—December, $11 95; January, $12 00; May, $12 35. Lard—December, $6 87½; January, $6 92½@6 95; May, $7 05. Cash—Wheat, 56c; corn, 47⅛c; oats, 29⅛c; mess pork, $11 95; lard, $6 87½; short ribs, $6 00. Rye—Cash and December, 48c; May, 52½c. Barley—Choice, 54½c; medium, 53c; common, [illegible]@51c.

New York, Dec. 4.—Butter—Receipts, 4,317 packages; market dull and lower; western dairy, 10½@15½c; western creamery, 14½@25c; Elgins, 25c. Eggs—Receipts, 4,436 packages; market firm for choice; western, 22@25½c; southern, 22@24½c. Sugar—Raw, nominal; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3¾c; refined, easy; crushed, 4 13-16@5c; powdered, 4 3-16@4⅝c; granulated, 3 15-16@4⅜c. Coffee, steady.

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Dec. 4.—(Eirick Bros.' report, exclusive to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 4 cars; market steady to slow. Hogs—Receipts, 12 cars; market opening steady to firm and closing weak and 5c lower; mediums and heavies, $4 65@4 75; light, $4 55@4 65. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5 cars; market strong on good fat sheep; export grades, $3 60@4 00; lambs easier.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 43,000 head; official yesterday, 45,878 head; shipments, 5,277; left over, about 7,000 head; quality very good; more heavy lots; market rather quiet and 5@10c lower; prospect of activity now; sales ranged at $4 00@4 50 for light; $4 20@4 40 for rough packing; $4 20@4 75 for mixed; $4 45@4 85 for heavy packing and shipping lots; $2 40@4 10 for pigs. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; market quiet at unchanged prices. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market dull and weak at 5@10c decline.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market in New York This Afternoon.

New York, Dec. 4.—10:15 a. m.—The stock market opened weak, and there was a pressure to sell the grangers, chiefly Northwest, which broke 1⅛ per cent. St. Paul receding 1 per cent, and Burlington and Rock Island, ⅝. The industrials were also heavy, Sugar, Cordage and Lead moving down ⅜, and Tobacco ½ per cent. Chicago Gas was an exception, being in good buying, and selling up 1⅛ per cent. Soon the rest of the market recovered its tone, Sugar taking the lead, with a gain of 1⅛ per cent, the grangers rallying ¼@¾ per cent, the latter Burlington. Canadian Pacific rose ¾ per cent, and other shares a smaller fraction. The tendency of prices is still upward.

11 a. m.—Additional gains were made after 10:15 of ⅛ per cent in St. Paul & Omaha, New Jersey Central and New England, and ⅛@¼ per cent in a few other shares. About 10:30 Sugar eased off ½ per cent; Chicago Gas, ⅜; Lackawanna, ¾, and Tobacco, 1 per cent. Kansas & Texas Pacific declined and recovered ½ per cent. St. Paul fell off ¼ per cent further, making the full decline 1¼ per cent, the stock being sold on the reported heavy decrease in the November earnings. Burlington also lost ⅛ per cent, and Bay State Gas a similar fraction, the latter recovering the entire decline. At 11 o'clock Sugar rallied ½ per cent, and the general market is steady.

Noon—After 12 o'clock a good buying movement set in, under the influence of which an advance of ⅛@⅞ per cent was recorded, the latter in Burlington; ¾ in Sugar and Pacific Mail; ⅝ in Rock Island; ½ in Chicago Gas, Northwest, Missouri Pacific and Tobacco, and ⅜ in St. Paul. New Jersey Central and Southern preferred declined ½ per cent. At noon Sugar sagged off ½ per cent, but the rest of the market was well held. Speculation at this hour is rather quiet, but the tone of the market is good. Sales to noon, 101,800 shares, including 60,000 listed and 40,900 unlisted. The strength of sterling exchange, which is due to the scarcity of bills, leads to discussions as to gold exports, and it is believed that between one and two millions will go out on Saturday, but the prospect is not viewed with any alarm, as it is not believed that there will be any serious drain of gold.

New York, Dec. 4.—Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2¾@5 per cent. Sterling exchange strong but dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87¾@4 88 for demand, and at $4 86¾@4 87 for 60 days; posted rates, $4 87½@4 88 and $4 88½@4 89; commercial bills, $4 85@4 86¼. Silver certificates, 62c bid; no sales. Bar silver, 60⅝c. Mexican dollars, 50c.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Atch	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4¾
Sugar	83	85⅝	82¾	85¼
Gas	69¾	72	69⅝	71⅞
B. Q.	69¾	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝
D. L.	162¼	....	....	162¾
Erie	11⅞	....	....	11⅞
J. C.	93½	....	....	94¼
L. S.	136	136½	136	136
L. & N.	54¼	54¼	53⅞	54¼
Lead	38¼	....	....	38¾
M. P.	27⅞	28¼	27⅝	28¼
N. E.	31	31½	30¾	31
Cordage	7¾	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. C.	99	99⅛	99	99
N. P. pfd	18	....	....	18
N. W.	99	99¼	98⅞	99¼
O. M.	33	....	....	33¼
P. M.	21½	22½	21½	22
R. G.	16	....	....	15¾
R. I.	60⅞	61½	60¾	61½
St. P.	58½	58½	57⅞	58¼
U. P.	11¾	....	....	11⅞
W. P.	13⅞	....	....	14⅞
W. U.	87¼	87½	87	87½
G. E.	34⅞	35½	34⅜	35¼
Man	106	106	106¼	106
T. C. & I.	15	....	....	15
D. & H.	126¾	....	....	126¾

Trade.

During the past week the general trade of the country has not shown great improvement over the preceding week.

Wool.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Wool steady; Missouri and Illinois, 14@15c; Kansas and Nebraska, 10@12c; Texas and Arkansas, 10@13c; Dakotas and Wyoming, etc., 10@12c; tub-washed, fair to choice, 20@23c.

London, Dec. 3.—At the wool auction sales to-day a varied assortment was offered. The bidding was fairly active and prices firmly held for all good parcels. Yorkshire was a free buyer of merino cross-bred, and Germany and France brought merino. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wool sold very well. The series has been shortened, and will close Thursday of this week instead of Friday. The number of bales offered to-day was 10,274, of which 1,000 were withdrawn. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 1,029 bales, scoured 8¼d@1s 2½d, greasy 4½@9d; Queensland, 2,329 bales, scoured 8½d@1s, greasy 4⅞@11½d; Victoria, 2,170 bales, scoured, 7d@1s 8d, greasy 4¾@9½d; South Australia, 710 bales, greasy 4½@8d; Tasmania, 9 bales, greasy, 6¼d; New Zealand, 9 bales, scoured 6¼d@1s 1½d, greasy 4½@8d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,482 bales, scoured 5¼d@1s 4d, greasy 2⅞@7¼d.

Dun reviews the market as follows: "The sales for the past week have not been fully reported, but amount to about 4,063,000 lbs, against 7,387,800 for the same week last year. The total thus far for the month of November is about 16,300,000 lbs, against 25,425,321 last year, and 21,437,600 for the same week in 1892. Manufacturers are making numerous small purchases, evidently adapted only to actual orders, which result in no change of price at present. Sales of fine fleece have been comparatively large, and of Territory wool about equal to the transactions in October. The market at Philadelphia is very quiet, without any material change in price, though some large houses have round lots of Ohio XX, which they are offering at 18 cents. Pulled wools have been quiet, and there has been a very limited demand for foreign wool.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Dec. 1.—The market has held well during the week. Good leaf is firmly held at the advance. High grades of new tobacco are a little better in price than last year. New dark tobacco is very firm. Official quotations are:

1893 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	2 50@ 3 00
Trash (sound)	3 00@ 3 50
Common lugs	3 50@ 4 50
Medium lugs	4 50 6 00
Good lugs	6 00@ 7 50
Common leaf (short)	7 00@ 8 00
Common leaf	8 00@ 9 00
Medium leaf	9 00@12 00
Good leaf	12 00@16 00
Fine and selections	16 00@21 00

Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	4 00@ 5 00
Trash (sound)	5 50@ 6 50
Common lugs	6 50@ 7 50
Medium lugs	7 50@ 9 00
Good lugs	9 00@11 00
Common leaf (short)	8 00@ 9 00
Common leaf	9 00@11 00
Medium leaf	11 00@14 00
Good leaf	14 00@18 00
Fine and selections	18 00@25 00

Dark.	
Trash (green or mixed)	2 00@ 2 50
Trash (sound)	2 50@ 3 00
Common lugs	3 00@ 3 50
Medium lugs	3 50@ 4 50
Good lugs	4 50@ 5 25
Common leaf (short)	4 50@ 5 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 50
Medium leaf	5 50@ 7 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50
Fine and selections	8 50@10 50

1894 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	1 50@ 2 50
Trash (sound)	2 50@ 3 50
Common lugs	3 50@ 4 50
Medium lugs	4 50@ 5 50
Good lugs	5 50@ 6 50
Common leaf (short)	5 00@ 6 50
Common leaf	6 50@ 8 00
Medium leaf	8 00@ 9 00
Good leaf	9 50@ 12 00
Fine and selections	12 00@14 75

Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	2 50@ 3 50
Trash (sound)	3 50@ 4 50
Common lugs	4 50@ 5 50
Medium lugs	5 50@ 7 00
Good lugs	7 00@ 8 00
Common leaf (short)	6 00@ 7 50
Common leaf	7 50@ 8 50
Medium leaf	8 50@10 00
Good leaf	10 00@12 00
Fine and selections	12 00@14 75

Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages from 1c to 3c lower.

Cotton Markets.

New York, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; sales, 178,700 bales; December, $5 46; January, $5 54; February, $5 55; March, $5 63; April, $5 69; May, $5 74; June, $5 79; July, $5 85; August, $5 90.